DAILY COURIER.
LOUISVILLE:
TUESDAY MORNING............JUNE 18.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To our Subscribers, Correspondents, and Exchanges in the Southern Confederacy.

As all letters, papers, &c., from the Confederate States are now forwarded to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, without being distributed here, we have to request our friends, correspondents and exchanges in that section to direct everything to us to—

"LOUISVILLE COURIER,
Nashville,
Tenn."

Valuable Campaign Document!

AN EXTRA COURIER!

We have issued an EXTRA COURIER containing *eighteen columns* of matter, which should be placed before the people during the pending canvass. It contains:

1. President Jefferson Davis's Message to the Confederate Congress.
2. Ex-Gov. Charles S. Morehead's powerful letter.
3. The Baltimore habeas corpus case—Decision of Chief Justice Taney.
4. Daniel Webster on the President's power to call troops against the States, and the President's right to blockade ports.
5. The Legislature of Kentucky protests against the attempt by the Federal Government to coerce the Confederate States.
6. A voice from Henry Clay.
7. Judge Nicholas on Martial Law.
8. Resolutions adopted by the Union State Convention held in Louisville on the 8th day of January, 1861.
9. Address of the Union State Central Committee of Kentucky to the people of the Commonwealth.
10. Resolutions adopted by the Southern Rights men at Louisville.
11. Gen. Sam Houston's position—his speech to the people of Houston, Texas.

The EXTRA will be furnished to parties or clubs wishing to circulate it, at the low price of $1 50 per hundred copies; or where as many as one thousand are ordered that number will be supplied for $10. The cash must in all cases accompany the order.

Horatio W Bruce.

Southern Rights candidate in the Seventh Congressional District, will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places, to-wit:

Tuesday, June 18, at Pleasureville, Henry county.

Wednesday, June 19, at Johnsontown, Jefferson county.

Messrs. Bruce and Mallory,
CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS,
Will address their fellow-citizens at the following time and places:

Pleasureville, Tuesday, June 18.
Johnsontown, Jefferson county, Wednesday, June 19.

Public Speaking.

H. F. Samuel and W. S. Pryor will address the citizens of Henry county at Eminence, Monday next, and at Franklinton, on Drennon's Ridge, Tuesday next. Speaking to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

COST OF THE WAR.—The enormous indebtedness upon the national and State governments by the present war, may well excite the deepest concern. The World of Friday says:

"Congress may as well make up its mind at once to a funded debt such as the *country never yet saw*. But this ought not really to excite any very deep concern. At the time of the first call for troops, the government owed about one hundred millions. Allowing two hundred millions for the expenses of putting down the rebellion—which is a very large estimate—and fifty millions to cover all [illegible], we shall have a national debt of *three hundred and fifty millions*."

WON'T GO IT THREE YEARS.—Nearly two thousand of the three months Ohio volunteers left Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, for their homes. They refuse to enlist for three years. A riot occurred in the Camp on Saturday and one man was shot and several wounded. The rioters were drunk.

NO MORE QUININE.—The Philadelphia druggists refuse to sell quinine to Louisville merchants. They are afraid it will be sold to the Southern people. What humane people there are in the North.

HON. NATHANIEL GREENE PENDLETON, an old prominent citizen of Cincinnati, (father of Hon. GEO. H. PENDLETON,) deceased in Cincinnati, on Saturday, the 16th inst., after a lingering illness. He was born in Savannah, Ga., in 1793.

☞ Mr. Geo. W. Summers, a bank clerk, who during his sojourn in Augusta, Ga., gave information to the enemy, recently vamosed to escape arrest on the charge of treason. He is stopping at a hotel in this city we are informed.

☞ W. W. Penny, late Union candidate for State Senate, in Franklin and Anderson counties, died suddenly of billious cholic on Saturday.

☞ The Federals, on Saturday, seized all the ammunition in the gun store of H. E. Dimick, St. Louis. They were afraid the rebels would get it.

Candidate for Senator.

In answer to calls made on me through the public press, and repeatedly by private citizens, I have, after much reflection, concluded to announce myself as a candidate for the Senate, in the district composed of the counties of Owen, Caroll and Trimble.

A. P. GROVER.

May 21, 1861.—m27 d&wte

☞ See Blanc's advertisement. Money loaned on diamonds, &c. Office on Market street, between Third and Fourth.

TERRIBLE MASSACRE IN NEW ZEALAND.—From the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser we learn that Captain Winslow, who had just arrived at that port from New Zealand, reported a terrible massacre of the foreign population by the hostile natives south of Auckland. Last October a peace was concluded. It appears, however, that some time in January the natives came down from the mountains in large numbers and surprised a settlement near Auckland, murdering about eight hundred and fifty inhabitants. The most horrid accounts are received as to the cruelties perpetrated on that occasion. The Government had only about two thousand troops in the island. These would proved more than a match for any force that the Indians could bring into the field; but the latter are accustomed to retreat into the thick [illegible] which cover the mountains of the interior. Apart from those natural defences, the natives are athletic and brave, while they have picked up no inconsiderable knowledge from their contact with the white settlers. Their latest camps have been found to be fortified with much skill in the selection of ground and other means of defence. They are acquainted with the use of fire-arms, and obtain powder from foreigners trading at the island.

DREADFUL TRAGEDY.—The following [illegible] occurred in this city on [illegible]. We suppress the name and the scene out of respect for the feelings of the [illegible] parents. On Sunday evening, a little boy, between eight and nine [illegible], was put to bed by his mother in the same room where two other children were sleeping in a crib. The mother remained sitting in an adjoining chamber, and not hearing any cry, supposed that all the children were sound asleep. Her husband, who had gone to church, returned about nine o'clock, and a couple of hours afterwards, preparing to retire for the night, went into the room where the children were. The mother looking into the bed did not see the child. She exclaimed that it must be on the floor, and made a hasty search. But it was not to be found. Continuing the search the child was at length discovered suspended by the chin between the side of the bed and the chimney board. There was a small space left between the bed and the wall, and it seems that the child, having rolled off the bed, had been caught by the chin on one side, with the head resting against the fireboard on the other. Our readers can imagine the feelings of the unhappy parents at this dreadful accident. Such an occurrence, though rare, has been known to have taken place on one or two occasions.—[Montreal Herald.

LOUISVILLE DAILY COURIER.

State Lib

VOLUME 32. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1861. NUMBER 146.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

From Western Virginia.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

GRAFTON, Sunday Night, June 16.—There is a gradual concentration of forces in the direction of Philippi. The Fourteenth Ohio returned there from Buckhannon.

There is a report of a fight at Buckhannon, with considerable loss to the Rebels, but it is not authenticated. It came via. Clarksburg.

A number of rifled cannon have arrived from Ohio, with a large amount of ammunition. A portion of these supplies were immediately sent to Philippi. Enfield rifles arrived for the flank companies of Ohio regiments.

Capt. Benham is back from Washington, and he is gone to-night to Philippi, leaving here at dusk.

The rebels made no attack on Piedmont. The Indiana Zouaves are all at Cumberland again, and communication is open. There are some apprehensions there from rebels dispersed at Romney, with re-enforcements from the direction of Harper's Ferry.

There is unusual activity at headquarters and towards Cheat river. Scouts are out in every direction, and are constantly reporting.

The rebels are known to be occupying Huttonville and Beverly. A scouting party is out to-night, looking after a small force of rebels said to be in the neighborhood.

The remains of Capt. Crawford, shot by the sentry at Philippi, are here to-night under escort for Ohio.

Col. Kelley is greatly improved. He was sitting up to-day.

Several arrests of spies and suspected parties were made to-day.

A company of cavalry at Morgantown is reported as organized for self-defense.

The rebels at Cheat Mountain Gap are under command of General Jackson, formerly Judge at Parkersburg. Porterfield is still among them, in some capacity. Accounts of their strength vary greatly, but none put it under three thousand.

LATER.

GRAFTON, 12 o'clock, M.

A messenger just in from Philippi announces that our scouts have discovered the rebels marching toward Philippi, and that they expect and attack in the morning. The report is hardly credited, though the information is positive.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 16.

Several regiments passed into Virginia during last night. The Government is concentrating a large number of troops here, in anticipation of an advance of the rebels. Reinforcements have been constantly arriving at Fairfax yesterday and to-day, and the probability is that a large force will be concentrated there by to-morrow.

A train of cars passed out fifteen miles from Alexandria to-day, on the Loudoun Railroad, and discovered an attempt to burn the rebuilt bridges. One of the soldiers was shot by a rebel picket and killed. The assassin was captured.

Surprise was manifested that the pirates arrived at New York without being hung at the yard-arms, according to the rule in such cases.

There is to be big news from Fortress Monroe next week. I had the pleasure last evening of witnessing the bombardment of Sewall's Point, with rifled cannon from Rip Raps.

Baltimore is in a critical condition. It is believed martial law will be proclaimed to-morrow. The Secessionists there are raving mad.

The famous New York Irish Regiment left Arlington Heights this afternoon, in wagons, for Fairfax Court House. They were under way in twenty minutes after the order was given, and left full of enthusiasm, and with a fair prospect of having a fight to-night.

The Retreats of the Rebel Army—Occupation of Leesburg by Our Troops—40,000 U. S. Soldiers Now on Virginia Soil.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, June 16.

Information reached Col. Heintzelman's head quarters in Alexandria, this morning, that there were movements at the Rebel camp at Manassas Junction, yesterday, indicating their intention to retreat from that point. A large number of wagons were concentrating and troops engaged in packing up. It is believed in military circles that they will fall back on Manassas Gap, twenty miles west of the Junction.

The Insurgents are reported to be greatly suffering from want of water and medicines.

Advices were received, to-day, at the War Department, announcing that Col. Stone's Brigade, consisting of one thousand District Militia, the New York Ninth, Pennsylvania First, Maine First, New Hampshire First, and some artillery and cavalry, yesterday, crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry, and marched and occupied Leesburg, five miles distant, without meeting any resistance. Leesburg is the terminus of the Alexandria, Hampshire, and Loudoun Railroad, and its occupation opens a direct communication between the Federal forces now advancing into Virginia from Harper's Ferry and the army in and about Washington. It renders the position of the rebels at Manassas Junction untenable.

The entire secession force at Harper's Ferry doubtless retreated to Winchester.

Gen. Scott received news of the occupation of Harper's Ferry by advance guard of Gen. Patterson's army last night. The Federal troops also crossed at Point of Rocks, in strong force.

At this moment at least forty thousand Union troops are on Virginia soil, on a strategetic line from Alexandria to Harper's Ferry. Military authorities pronounce the secession cause in Northern Virginia already lost, and consider it almost certain that the rebels will gradually allow themselves to be pushed back to James river without making any decisive battle. It now looks as though Gen. Butler's promise to have the stars and stripes floating over Richmond on the 20th prox., would be made good.

The Third Michigan Regiment arrived here this evening. The First and Second Ohio and Second and Third Connecticut Regiments preceeded across the Potomac yesterday. The former are now encamped two miles from Long Bridge, on the Alexandria road. No signs of forward movement of the other side.

From Jefferson City—Occupation of the Capital—Particulars of the Landing—Gov. Jackson's Movements.

[Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Republican.]

JEFFERSON CITY, June 15.

The steamers J. C. Swon and Iatan arrived here between two and three o'clock this afternoon, having on board five companies of Col. Blair's regiment, one company of regulars, and one company of artillery. The regulars landed first and immediately took possession of the heights near the Penitentiary, and a part of Colonel Blair's regiment marched to the Capitol, took possession of the building, and hoisted the national flag. The balance of the troops remained on the boats with the artillery.

The Iatan was immediately dispatched to the steamer A. McDowell, which has been lying up about two miles above here on the opposite side. This boat was brought down and placed alongside the Swon, and will probably be kept in the service.

The steamer Sam Gaty is here, heavily loaded for above, but is not allowed to proceed until the Government boats take the lead.

No resistance whatever was offered to the Federal force and but little excitement prevailed.

The Penitentiary and other places were searched for contraband goods, but little or nothing was found.

Governor Jackson and his friends left for Boonville on the White Cloud, day before yesterday. Capt. Kelly's company left yesterday afternoon on the railroad, burning the bridges behind them.

The Affair at Bethel.

[Special Dispatch to Nashville Union & American.]

RICHMOND, June 13.—Magruder received a flag of truce from the enemy, asking permission to bury their dead, which he readily granted. A proposition to exchange civilian Secessionist prisoners for their armed men was declined.

Magruder says in his official report of the engagement that the enemy's force consisted of three thousand five hundred troops, and the Confederate force of thirteen hundred troops.

Our loss is one killed and seven wounded.

Dr. Richards, Lincoln's private physician, was arrested at Manassas as a spy.

Thirteen prisoners of war arrived in Richmond to-day.

SENATOR BAYARD REQUESTED TO RESIGN.—A meeting at Dover, Del., has requested Senator Bayard to resign his position as United States Senator, on the ground that his sentiments were opposed to those of the people of Delaware.

☞ A late report from Alexandria says that the rebels who retreated from Romney were re-enforced and returned to the town, compelling our troops to retire, leaving behind them several stacks of muskets.

☞ *Louisville Gold Pen Manufactory, Main Street, four doors below Third.*

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. MOREHEAD DELIVERED AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN LOUISVILLE On the Evening of the 15th June 1861.

[PHONOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE COURIER BY [illegible]]

On taking the stand, Mr Morehead was greeted with loud and continued cheering. He said:

Fellow-Citizens: I thank you for the cordial greeting which I have received by your hands, but I am not vain enough to suppose for a moment that it is intended as a personal compliment to myself, but [illegible] deep and pervading interest in the absorbing subject which now engages the public attention.

The sad and lamentable condition of our beloved country [illegible] Would to God I could believe that the gloom in which we are enveloped [illegible] is not, in the future, to become darker and more appalling.

I could but hope for the good of our common country, [illegible] the wide difference among ourselves, as to the course Kentucky should pursue, did not exist. Knowing that difference of opinion, I beg leave to [illegible] farthest thing from my intention to say one word that can or ought to wound the feelings or touch the sensibilities of any individual who may be opposed to me in sentiment. I have convictions of my own, sincere, honest, solemn convictions, that I would not yield for all the honors [illegible] upon me. [Cheers.] Neither the [illegible] nor the sneers, [illegible] the slanders of those who choose to use them against us can weaken these convictions or drive me from that course which my judgment should dictate to me to be the course of patriotism, of honor and of duty to my country. [Continued Applause.]

I might, my friends, have sought peace and quiet by retiring from the political arena and keeping my opinions to myself. It has never been the course that has characterized me through my past life, and I am too old now to conceal opinions for the sake of a little quiet and repose, when I believe my country is in imminent peril.—[Applause.]

It has been said by some of those with whom I have hitherto acted, that my opinions can easily be understood: that my estate is in the South, that all my property is there, and that it was but natural that I should have strong sympathies and partialities, and leanings towards that country which gave protection to nearly all the property I owned upon earth. That may be so. I do own property in the South, for twenty-five years my destiny has been cast there.

You are at liberty to [illegible] your own conclusions, as to what influence circumstances like these are calculated to have upon [illegible] opinions as I entertain.

In a letter recently published from the pen of one of the most eloquent and distinguished of Kentucky's sons, the Hon. Jos. Holt, after speaking of the [illegible] by the Southern States, he adds: "To these [illegible] and indeed, the apprehension [illegible] is already [illegible] non-resident proprietors. Fortunately, however, [illegible] such a cause, is not likely to be countenanced."

Now, I have admitted to you, my friends, that I had property in the South. How far that has influenced my course, I leave you, upon a candid review of all my past conduct, to say for yourselves. If my example is not likely to be countenanced, [illegible]

[illegible]

I am for that. [Applause.] We have [illegible] that the Government [illegible] war against our [illegible] [Great applause.] There has been but one opinion in Kentucky,—I mean as to the great mass of Kentuckians—upon this subject—we would never do it upon earth! [Continued applause.] I am for that. I never will raise my arm, I never will lend my voice, I never will encourage while I live, the invasion of the section to which I belong, and the trampling in the dust the sacred rights of that people. [Great cheers.]

Fellow-citizens, this is no new opinion. It is no opinion now broached for the first time. It is no offspring of a treasonable thought in my heart or in your hearts, but from the time the first Convention met in Kentucky, up to the present moment, it has been the fixed, settled, permanent, enduring policy of the State of Kentucky that we would not lend an arm to the subjugation of our brethren of the South; that we would maintain a neutral position between the belligerent North and South, and poising ourselves upon our State sovereignty, we would say to each of them, we had no hand in bringing on this fratricidal war, and we intend to take no part in it whatever.

Allow me to read to you a few extracts in further elucidation of the reasons by which I am influenced in the course I have taken. It may be irksome to you, but I wish you to hear what has been said on the question, not only by our Legislature, but by those committees who bring out candidates, by those who indorse candidates, and by those who make platforms for candidates.

In all of these I cordially agree. I am willing to stand upon them, and I do not intend to back down and say they mean a different thing from what the plain words import, and from what we all agreed they meant at the time they were written.—[Cheers.]

On the 8th of January a Convention met here in the city of Louisville, and agreed in the passage of this resolution:

Resolved, That we deplore the existence of a Union to be held together by the sword, with laws to be enforced by standing armies. It is not such a Union as our fathers intended, and not worth preserving. [Cheers.]

I say so. [Cheers.] I say to-night, and I plant myself upon the self-evident fact, that a Union of subjugated provinces upon one side, with haughty and domineering masters upon the other, is not such a Union as all the aspirations of my heart have gone forth to Heaven to preserve. It is not a Union worth preserving. [Great applause.]

But, fellow-citizens, afterwards there was a vote taken in the State Legislature of Kentucky, and eighty-seven members voted for, and only six against this resolution:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That this General Assembly has heard, with profound regret, of the resolutions recently addressed by the States of New York, Ohio, Maine and Massachusetts, tendering men and money to the President of the United States, to be used in coercing certain sovereign States of the South into obedience to the Federal Government.

Resolved, That this General Assembly receives the actions of the Legislatures of New York, Ohio, Maine and Massachusetts, as the indication of a purpose upon the part of the people of these States to further complicate existing difficulties by forcing the people of the South to the extremity of submission or resistance; and so regarding it, the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby requested to inform the Executives of each of said States that it is the opinion of the General Assembly, that whenever the authorities of those States shall send armed forces to the South for the purpose indicated in said resolutions, the people of Kentucky, uniting with their brethren of the South, will as one man, resist such invasion of the soil of the South at all hazards and to the last extremity. [Cheers.]

It was the opinion of the lower House of the Legislature, seventy-eight men—a majority of them Union men—[illegible]. Afterwards both branches passed a resolution which was approved by the Governor of the State, in which they resolved that "We protest against the use of force or coercion by the General Government against the seceding States, as unwise and inexpedient, and tending to the destruction of our common country." I agree to that. [illegible] God is my everlasting judge, that [illegible] to subjugate the South [illegible] tending to the destruction of our common country, and believing it, I would have been [illegible] had I planted myself upon that platform which the Legislature [illegible] passed. [Cheers.]

Taking there my position, you understand I do not want it to be misunderstood. I am no Secessionist; I have [illegible] and firmly as any man in Kentucky. I have deprecated the evil [illegible] it as much as any [illegible] the United States. Where [illegible] has been known or heard of [illegible] in connection with my [illegible] Union of these States and [illegible] the Government under which we live. [Applause.] I saw the [illegible] that were surrounding us last summer, after the breaking up of the [illegible] Convention and the bringing [illegible] a mere sectional issue. I [illegible] was danger, and, in all human [illegible] a dissolution of the Union [illegible] consequence. I went to New York upon my own expense, and there I appeared before more than ten thousand people, and in a speech in which I urged upon them with all the earnestness and zeal with which the importance of a subject of that kind was calculated to inspire in my heart that they should unite—no matter whether they were for Breckinridge, Douglas or Bell, [illegible] their predilections—against the man whose elevation, in all human probability, was to sunder the ties that bound us together as a common people. [illegible] I saw it in the far distance, though the cloud may not have appeared larger than a man's hand. It grew larger and darker, until, like a pall of darkness, it overspread this entire land, and the disruption of those ties has been the inevitable consequence resulting from the platform upon which that man was elected to the Presidency of the United States. I did not think that was sufficient to justify a dissolution. I did not think there ought to be a dissolution on account of the election of Lincoln, and I so proclaimed it. I thought, and still think, it would have been better for these men of the South to have remained in Congress, where they had a majority, and could have handcuffed Lincoln, and refused to have let him move one step until he laid down a programme with a conservative policy by which these States could be kept together, and the government upheld and sustained.

They thought differently, and they had a right to think and act for themselves—and they did act—they separated and made a government of their own. Then the question came up, what shall be done? Even then the attachment I had to the stars and stripes, and all the glory that clustered around them, was such I adhered to the hope they would give us guarantees that ultimately—some time or other these States would come back, and again we would have a united people. But you see how differently things have been carried on.

I would like to present some further considerations connected with this matter, but these things have been talked about enough already. They are in the past. We must look at things as they actually exist, and act upon them as wise men, statesmen, patriots, and looking to the good of our common country. The eloquent letter of Mr. Holt, to which I have before alluded, abounding in glittering generalities, forcible in some respects [illegible] of facts that give a [illegible] totally different from what the facts, if accurately stated, would convey to the world, makes an appeal to the State of Kentucky to join in the crusade against the South, and if not aid in subjugating them, assist in coercing them to come under the standard of the stars and stripes. [illegible]

"It [illegible] to press her soil (the soil of [illegible]) they will not ruffle a flower of her gardens, nor a blade of grass of her fields [illegible] that their mission [illegible] be one of peace, unless wicked and [illegible] shall unsheath the sword [illegible] their path."

[illegible] proclaims that the South has no right whatever to complain [illegible] North, and that if there is any [illegible] if the South will ever [illegible] the North [illegible] it can get every [illegible] the entire protection [illegible] of the property which is given [illegible]

[illegible] allow me a few moments [illegible] The South [illegible] Fellow-citizens, the South has four thousand millions of dollars in slave property, and the North has not one cent. The South has [illegible] in that property of three [illegible] dollars a year. The North [illegible] a large interest, but [illegible] one cent. In the North [illegible] the South it is an affair [illegible] the institution is incorporated [illegible] of the body politic. When the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed to the world on the [illegible] Fourth of July, 1776, every State of the old thirteen held slaves. When the Constitution of the United States was made, in 1787, every State in this Union had slaves except one, and that was Massachusetts. That Constitution tolerated the African slave trade for twenty years, during which time the North brought African slaves here, sold them to the South, and received the money for them. Finding slave labor was not profitable to them, they sold their slaves South, and soon thereafter commenced a savage warfare against slavery in all of the States in which it existed.—They made this an objection to the admission of Missouri as a member of this Confederacy. They brought their doctrine into the school-house; they carried it into the pulpit, it was mingled with their prayers; they made it a test of Church fellowship; they introduced it into Legislative halls and into the National Council, and finally it culminated in the election of a purely sectional candidate to the Presidency, on the ground that all the Territory should belong exclusively to the North—that freedom was the normal condition of each and every one of them, and neither Congress nor the people of the Territories had a right to interfere and say that slavery might go there or slaveholders might take their property there. I may not speak to you of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the passage of Personal Liberty Bills. I need not tell you that ten millions of dollars worth of property are annually stolen from the section to which we belong, and carried away by organized bands from the North.

I went honestly and sincerely to the Washington Peace Congress with a view of getting guarantees which I thought indispensably necessary for our security and safety. I did not go there to quiet apprehensions that "existed to some extent" among a few men who were wild and rabid; but I went there, as I thought, in obedience to the universal sentiment throughout the State of Kentucky; and other men were sent there from other slave States of this Union, not to ask but to demand those guarantees and that construction of the Constitution which our fathers gave it at the time it was first made. [Cheers.] To show you, fellow citizens, that I am not exaggerating this thing or even giving it a tinge of color to which the facts in the case do not entitle it, I beg you will excuse me for a moment while I read to you, not what I would say, which you might take with some grains of allowance, but what one of the most intense Union men of the State of Kentucky has said—one who is said to be in favor of coercion, the Rev. Robt. J. Breckinridge, who has written a phamphlet upon the Union—shall I read it? (Voices, "read," "read.") Mr. M. then read:

"If any one will compare the unquestionable right of the owners of slaves, secured by the Federal Constitution, to have them delivered to them in the States to which they may escape, with what has occurred during many past years with reference to the fair and sincere enforcement of this right, in any Northern State where its enforcement has been attempted,—or with the average aggregate conduct of the whole North upon the subject; he will be struck with astonishment, in proportion as he gets a complete idea of what the border slave States have suffered, and of the demoralized condition of opinion at the North on the whole subject, and of the utter wickedness of the organized robbery which has been systematically carried on. Mark—the Constitution of the nation expressly requires the rendition of slaves when they escape. Then, observe, that along the border common to Ohio and Kentucky, slaves have been systematically enticed from their owners, by organized societies in Ohio, and carried off by arrangements so extensive, so complete, and so effectual, that along the entire border between those States, two or three counties deep, slavery is totally insecure in Kentucky. Along the frontier of all the other border slave States, a similar system of organized plunder has been in active operation. To what extent the system penetrates the interior regions of the slave States, it is difficult to say; but it is known that emissaries from the North have systematically pervaded the entire South, in every imaginable disguise, schoolmaster, pedler, agent, quack, preacher, labourer—everything—making known to the slaves the routes and methods of escape, and instilling into their minds principles that result in house-burning, poisoning, murder, and rape, if escape is impossible. What success has attended these diabolical proceedings, with regard to the whole number of slaves stolen, we have no better means of knowing than the published statement of journals that advocate the robbery; and after allowing for much boasting on their part, prompted by very obvious reasons, the number can hardly be set lower than a yearly average of ten thousand slaves—worth little short of ten millions of dollars—for some years past. Nor must it be forgotten, that although large sums of money are contributed by fanatics throughout the North, to the yearly support of these operations, yet the immediate agents of the work make it very profitable. We, and many hundred persons, have personal knowledge of a case which occurred a few years ago in Kentucky, in which between fifty and sixty negro men were attempted to be run off at one time, from Lexington and surrounding region; in which the fee of the white organizer and leader of the company varied according to the success of the negroes in stealing, from twenty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars, each. In that case the party was surprised when near the Ohio River, and the slaves recovered; and the white man is now in the Kentucky Penitentiary—instead of being lynched, as he would have been any where but in one of the finest communities in the world. Now let it be farther observed, that this state of horrible perfidy, though notorious at the North, instead of awaking the universal horror of the community, finds the fundamental principles which underlie it, gradually penetrating in all directions; widely influential journals advocating them; supporters of them sitting in many State Legislatures, and in both Houses of Congress; political parties impregnated with them; the laws of many States changed so as to give them security; the current literature deeply imbued with them; and to crown all, the ministers of religion, to the extent almost of whole sects and denominations, making them the chief themes of their instruction from the pulpit."

And yet we are told in Mr. Holt's letter, written for the purpose of persuading the people of Kentucky they are suffering no grievances at all, and they are in the enjoyment of all their rights under the Constitution; that they should take up arms with those persons who have robbed us and whip in our brethren of the South, in order ourselves, to become the subjects of Northern masters afterwards. [Voices, "never," "never."]

I do not speak thus for the purpose of exciting you, but to call to your calm deliberation the existence of a fact which seems to have been forgotten in the more absorbing events which have since transpired, and which have hidden and covered up the things which were absolutely necessary to the existence of our safety and security. [Cheers.]

Now, I ask you where has been the manifestation North of any disposition to give us guarantees? Mr. Holt says the Black Republican Congress passed an amendment of the Constitution to be submitted to the States, saying slavery shall never be interfered with. But Legislatures of Northern States could meet for the purpose of giving millions of dollars to subjugate the South. They could meet for the purpose of raising regiment after regiment.—They could raise one hundred thousand men in one State. But not one word said, when they meet for such purposes, about giving us that guarantee which they passed for the purpose of appeasing the discontent in the Border States. They refused to pass it. They ignored it. They now put up the plea that they would give us these guarantees but there are not enough States in the Union to get a Constitutional majority to pass them. You must help to whip them back into the Union in order to get States enough so they can give them the guarantees they asked. [Laughter and applause.] Instead, my friends, of giving the guarantees to which we were justly entitled, what has been the course of this Administration? We asked for guarantees, eight States—and allow me to say here that in a more fervent appeal than ever I offered to mortal man, I implored Abraham Lincoln, in the presence of James Guthrie, of Messrs. Rives and Summers, of Virginia, and Col. Donovan, of Missouri, and before he was installed President of the United States, to withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter, in order to prevent the possibility of any collision. In addition to myself, Mr. Rives, of Virginia, pictured to him the terrible results of a coercive policy. In reply to all of which he lightly remarked, "Well, Mr. Rives, if Virginia will stay in the Union, I will withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter." How has he done it? Mr. Holt says that without the slightest provocation upon earth, in order to draw out the border States, in order to excite their sympathy, these seven Seceded States took Fort Sumter. They bombarded it for two hours, according to him, without receiving a single shot in return; and when they fired the buildings inside, instead of ceasing they increased the bombardment, fearing that if blood was not shed they could not accomplish their object; that blood was necessary to seal the revolution and to drive the border States out of the Union. I do not intend to misrepresent him, and if you will excuse me I will quote his own words:

"For more than a month after the inauguration of President Lincoln, the manifestation seemed unequivocal that his administration would seek a peaceful solution of our unhappy political troubles, and would look to time and amendments to the Federal Constitution, adopted in accordance with its provisions, to bring back the revolted States to their allegiance. So marked was the effect of these manifestations in tranquilizing the Border State, and in reassuring their loyalty, that the conspirators, who had set this revolution on foot took the alarm. While affecting to despise these States as not sufficiently intensified in their devotion to African servitude, they well knew they could never succeed in their treasonable enterprize without their support. Hence it was resolved to precipitate a collision of arms with the Federal authorities, in the hope that under the panic and exasperation incident to the commencement of civil war, the Border States, following their natural sympathies, would array themselves against the Government. Fort Sumter, occupied by a feeble garrison, and girdled by powerful, if not impregnable batteries, afforded convenient means for accomplishing their purpose, and for testing also their favorite theory, that blood was needed to cement the new confederacy. Its provisions were exhausted, and the request made by the President, in the interest of peace and humanity, for the privilege of replenishing its stores, had been refused. The Confederate authorities were aware, for the gallant commander of the Fort had so declared to them, that in two days a capitulation from starvation must take place. A peaceful surrender, however, would not have subserved their aims. They sought the clash of arms and the effusion of blood as an instrumentality for impressing the Border States, and they sought the humiliation of the Government and the dishonor of the flag as a means of giving prestige to their own cause. The result is known. Without the slightest provocation, a heavy cannonade was opened upon the Fort, and borne by its helpless garrison for hours without reply."

Now, I desire to make you a brief and candid statement supported by the facts as they exist upon record, in relation to this matter. I do not think there is one word which is fairly stated in the extract I have read you. You remember Lincoln was inaugurated on the 4th of March. On the 5th of March the Confederated Government sent its Commissioners to the city of Washington, with full authority to make peace and prevent the effusion of blood upon any terms that were honorable to both sections. They had an informal interview through an Intermediary, Judge Campbell, with Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, and their letter was presented on the 12th of March. Judge Campbell reported that indications were manifested of a peaceable adjustment. Telegraphic dispatches were sent here announcing that the troops would be withdrawn from Fort Sumter, and received with high gratification by the people. Mr. Holt says that for one entire month it seemed to be the purpose of the Administration to withdraw those troops and rely upon a peaceable solution of the difficulties in which we were involved; and the effect of the policy was so apparent upon the Border States that these people in South Carolina precipitated the attack upon Fort Sumter, instead of waiting a few more days for its evacuation. This letter of the commissioners, as I have said, was written on the 12th of March. Judge Campbell, than whom a more honorable man does not live, states that every inducement was held out to him for these commissioners to remain; and they did remain until it was ascertained, about the first of April, that an immense armament was prepared at New York to go South. These ships started on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of April from New York and other Northern ports to go down to Fort Sumter. It had been agreed upon the part of the Commissioners, and Mr. Seward through Judge Campbell, that if there should be a commencement of hostilities during the pendency of communications, the Commissioners should be apprised of it. Instead of apprising the Commissioners of the fact, the Administration sent a special messenger to the Governor of South Carolina, and on the 8th of April, late in the afternoon, the Governor of South Carolina was informed of the fact that they intended to succor Fort Sumter. The message was: "We intend to carry in provisions peaceably if we can, but if we cannot do it peaceably, we will carry it in by force." In the natural course of things, these vessels ought to have been there on that evening, but a storm came up, and they were kept in the offing. They did not get there quite so soon as they anticipated. That gave time for the authorities to correspond with the Government at Montgomery, and they delayed and postponed any attack, and finally, before any attack was made, a proposition was sent to Major Anderson calculated to prevent the effusion of blood. President Davis says: "Even, then, under all the provocation incident to the contemptuous refusal to listen to our Commissioners and the tortuous course of the Government of the United States, I was sincerely anxious to avoid the effusion of blood, and directed a proposal to be made to the commander of Fort Sumter, who had avowed himself to be nearly out of provisions, that we would abstain from directing our fire on Fort Sumter if he would promise not to open fire on our forces, unless first attacked. This proposal was refused, and the conclusion was reached that the design of the United States was to place the besieging force at Charleston between the simultaneous fire of the fleet and the fort. There remained, therefore, no alternative but to direct that the fort should be at once reduced."

The Southern States, through their recognized organ, proposed, instead of precipitating the attack, a peaceable policy. You have seen it in the telegraphic reports. The proposal was refused, it being the design of Anderson to place the beseiging force of the South under the simultaneous fire of the fort and fleet. The vessels were outside the harbor, and the question with the Southern troops was whether they should wait until these vessels came in and receive the fire from both. They choose not to do it. [Cheers.] Which, I ask, brought it on? Are not Lincoln and Seward and the whole of that miserable cabal responsible for it? Did not these men, after falsifying their word that they would withdraw their troops, and holding out the idea of withdrawing the troops for a whole month, according to Mr. Holt, precipitate the conflict? [Cheers.] And then they have the impudence to proclaim, through Mr. Holt, to the people of Kentucky, that the whole affair was brought on by the people of South Carolina for the purpose of drawing out the Border Slave States. [Great applause.] Why did he not withdraw the troops?

The Administration saw its party was to be divided. They received letters from the radical wing, saying that a mild policy would split the party in twain; and then guided by the low cunning which has been peculiarly characteristic of Seward all his life, they resolved to bring on a collision in order to unite the North, and they have succeeded. They were willing, in order to save a party, to destroy a great nation. [Cheers.]

Well, fellow-citizens, Mr. Holt goes on a little farther and says: "In the midst of the most active and extensive warlike preparations in the South, the announcement was made by the Secretary of War of the seceded States, and echoed with taunts and insolent bravadoes by the Southern press, that Washington City was to be invaded and captured, and that the flag of the Confederate States would soon float over the dome of the Capitol. Soon thereafter, there followed an invitation to all the world, embracing, necessarily, the outcasts and desperadoes of every sea—to accept letters of marque and reprisal, to prey upon the rich and unprotected commerce of the United States. In view of these events and threatenings, what was the duty of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic." He answers his own question: "That with heroic fidelity to his Constitutional obligations, he threw himself on the loyalty of his country," and issued his proclamation for war.

The zeal of the Hon. Ex-Secretary has here brought forward some strange reasons for the war policy of Mr. Lincoln. The announcement, as he chooses to call it, of the Secretary of War of the Seceded States, was made in a speech delivered on the 12th of April, after the naval armament had been sent from New York to succor Fort Sumter. In a few days afterwards Mr. Stephens, in a speech he made, disavowed any such intention. The peaceable disposition of the seceded States was clearly, distinctly, and emphatically avowed by the commissioners sent to Washington to settle all difficulties. The War Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln was issued on the 15th of April, and had been the subject of a Cabinet deliberation and outside consultation, as all know, especially with Senator Douglas, before the 12th of April. Yet this is relied on as one of the reasons for this proclamation. The other reason, the invitation to privateers, is still more remarkable. The Confederate Congress did not meet until the 29th of April, and there was no law authorising privateers, until after that date, and the gentleman must have alluded to mere newspaper threats, that such policy would be adopted. Yet he places the actual invitation to privateers as one cause of the heroic conduct of the President in issuing the proclamation.

He (Mr. Holt) dwells much upon the seizure of the property of the United States. Now, fellow citizens, when South Carolina seceded, (which action I condemn as much as any man,) Major Anderson was in Fort Moultrie. There was an informal understanding between President Buchanan and South Carolina that there should be no change in the status of the parties. Yet, in the dead hour of night, cannon are spiked, and Anderson moves out of Fort Moultrie and takes his position in an impregnable fort, from which he can shell every house in the city. He goes there in defiance of the authorities of South Carolina, and in violation of the understanding and agreement between Buchanan and the Governor of South Carolina. I do not complain of it as a strategetic movement; every body gave him credit for it on this ground. We will suppose South Carolina placed in a position which afforded sufficient protection to the lives of her people. "Anderson has spiked the cannon it was understood he was to keep; he has evacuated the fort and taken up a position in another fort and brought his cannon to bear on our homes. He has already violated one agreement. A dispatch is sent to Anderson asking him not to fire upon us until we fire on him. He refuses to accede to the request. The ships of the enemy are coming up the harbor laden with soldiers and munitions of war. A short delay will place us in their power. Shall we not fire in defense of ourselves and homes?" If I had been a South Carolinian I would have fired in defense. [Tremendous applause.]

By this whole movement upon the part of Lincoln, by his failure to do what he had promised, by his open violation of his Constitutional obligations and utter disregard for all the obligations even of a private citizen; by a course of policy that has brought the country into almost irretrivable ruin, Mr. Holt says, in effect, that he has made himself superior to "the Father of his Country." [Cheers and laughter.] Listen to what he says. I want you to say if Abraham Lincoln is to be compared with the glorious Washington, a name wherever heard by freemen will be reverenced and worshipped forever. [Voices, "No, no," and applause.]

He quotes from one of Cicero's orations against Cataline where he speaks of the credit due to himself for having suppressed his conspiracy in which he says," if the glory of him who founded Rome was great, how much greater should be that of him who had saved it from overthrow after it had grown to be mistress of the world." And so he contends if the glory of Washington was great (and this is true only in inference) for having founded this Government, how much greater will be the glory of Abraham Lincoln after subduing the South. [Laughter and cheers.]

But, fellow-citizens, Mr. Holt seems to think that the vigorous measures of Mr. Lincoln may appear to be open to criticism "in some of their details, to those who have yet to learn that not only has war like peace, its laws, but has also its privileges and duties;" and he adds, "whatever of severity or even of irregularity may have arisen, will find its justification in the pressure of the terrible necessity under which the Administration has been called to act."

I confess that I have yet to learn that our Constitution reads differently in time of war from what it does in peace, or that war has any privileges or duties prohibited by that sacred instrument. The plea of necessity is the tyrant's plea whenever and wherever human liberty has been trodden under foot.

Let us see whether or not Mr. Lincoln has acted according to the laws he has sworn he would carry out, according to the Constitution he bound himself in the sight of heaven to defend and protect. He had the right under the law, perhaps—a matter of doubt with some—to call out the militia to suppress combinations too powerful to be put down by the ordinary judicial proceedings. When I admit that, I admit the fullest extent and the largest degree of power he had, under the Constitution of the United States, to act in the premises. Yet he calls out troops for three years without authority of law. He calls out regiments to be added to the regular army without authority of law. He makes Major Generals, Brigadier Generals, Colonels and Majors in the regular service, without the authority of law. He calls out two hundred and fifty thousand men without authority of law, and in plain, palpable, open violation of the Constitution. Why, my friends, in reading those books of history which it was necessary I should read as a preparation for my profession, I find that Charles I. claimed the right to raise troops as an incident to his power to declare war, and without the authority of Parliament he raised five thousand men. For this, and other assumptions of despotic power, he lost his head. James the II. claimed the same power and raised thirty thousand soldiers. He was driven from the throne of England in the great revolution of 1688, and his son in law, William of Orange, invited to take his place, but a bill of rights was exacted, one article of which was that Parliament alone should have the power to raise and support armies.—That provision in the English bill of rights is now a part of our own law, the Constitution of the United States, yet in violation of this plain and palpable provision of the Constitution Mr. Lincoln has gone on and raised armies, made officers and supported them, and made provisions for a three years' war, when Congress itself can make no appropriation for a period longer than two years at one time. He has done all this, and Mr. Holt says it is, "one of the privileges of war." [Laughter and cheers.] Yet for such "privileges" many a tyrant's head has rolled at the feet of an indignant people. [Cheers.]

But he has gone further than that. He has blockaded the ports of the United States. Where in the name of Liberty, I ask, does he derive his authority to do that. When it was rumored that Jackson intended to blockade Charleston, Mr. Webster said he opposed it in advance. General Jackson ought to be resisted; and by the potency of his name and the influence he exerted in the United States, Gen. Jackson made no such attempt, and waited until Congress met and passed the Force Bill, which was limited to two years. [Cheers.]

He has not only interfered with the commerce between the loyal States themselves, but with the commerce between the different ports of the same State; and now he threatens to come here and blockade this railroad. He may as well try to stop wagons that go out of Louisville with provisions. [Enthusiastic applause.] He interferes with the Postoffice. A gentleman has a letter sent to him with nine thousand dollars in it, with the stamp of the United States upon it. The Postmaster refuses to deliver it. I do not blame him, as he was acting under instructions. That letter is sent on to the dead letter office, although the gentleman to whom it was addressed here offered to put any number of United States stamps upon it. But all these outrages, Mr. Holt considers privileges attaching to the state of war that Lincoln has, without authority of Congress, brought upon the country.

But, fellow-citizens, a little further. The Constitution says Congress may pass laws to authorize the President to put down insurrections and combinations too powerful to be put down by judicial proceedings; but the militia, is to do it. Disregarding the idea of a militia, he raises a regular army, and in violation of the provisions which says they must be called for by the State authority, he places his army in St. Louis for the purpose of overpowering the people of that State. [A voice—"Missouri is all right; she will come out yet," and cheers for Missouri.] Do you suppose we would submit to the sending of troops here in violation of the Constitution—submit to having troops introduced here in our midst to overawe and subdue the proud and free spirit of Kentucky? [Voices—"never," "never," "never," and immense cheering.]

But, fellow-citizens, he has gone yet further in his overthrow of the great bulwark of American liberty. He has in his person undertaken to suspend that writ which is called the Second Magna Charter of English liberty, to suspend the *habeas corpus*, with which the liberty of every citizen of the United States is indissolubly interwined.

Look at his course in Maryland. He, upon his own voluntary will suspended that writ. The Chief Justice of the United States issues his writ to bring the individual held in custody before him. The answer is that the writ is suspended by the President. Such at least is the effect of the answer. Its mandate is disobeyed by the authority of Mr. Lincoln. The Chief Justice of the United States refers to the Constitution which is explicit on the subject. Mr. Lincoln in defiance of the oath he has taken to support the Constitution says he will suspend the writ, and Mr. Holt says it is "one of the privileges of war." [Cheers.] I cannot be made a convert to any doctrine of this kind. Why, I remember very well that that great writ was among the principles of liberty extorted from King John by the barons of England.

In the third year of the reign of Charles I, the petition of right was passed, but the judge held that it did not apply to a case where the imprisonment was by order of the King. In the sixteenth year of his reign this was repealed, and it was further provided, under the penalty of £500 that no man should be removed beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. But delays in the execution of the writ still left the liberty of the citizen in some degree unprotected, when the act of 31st, Charles I, was passed, which has not inappropriately been called the second Magna Charter of English liberty. We have incorporated this bulwark of liberty in our Constitution; yet this is disregarded, and persons are taken in the city of Baltimore, and for fear they [illegible] out of the State. They [illegible] McDonald, and [illegible]

[illegible] You are for [illegible] coercion, whether [illegible] of the North or the South [illegible] unmitigated despotism? Is [illegible] than that? (Voices, "no, no.") Well, my friends, I [illegible] at things as they are. Could we bring back this Union to what it was, [illegible] man upon this earth who would rejoice more than I. I have been devoted to it. I have [illegible] stars and stripes, and I have [illegible] from the Atlantic to the Pacific, [illegible] regions of the North, [illegible] my heart, [illegible] [Applause.] But what is the question now? These States have gone out. [illegible] they never can be conquered. [illegible] And, fellow-citizens, [illegible] conquered. [Cheers.] This is the position [illegible] which I was [illegible] a member of the Border Slave State Convention. If the purpose of Mr. Lincoln was [illegible] to the subjugation of the South, Kentucky [illegible] her destiny with her brethren of the South. [Cheers.]

My friends, the question is not Union or disunion. If that were the question, [illegible] my heart, every [illegible] my nature, would [illegible] of the Union. It is not the question. The question is, [illegible] are you going to [illegible] and bring them back by [illegible] this Union, and make them [illegible] [Voices, "No, never!"] Let me tell you, in the language of Senator Douglas [illegible] his [illegible] speech, "[illegible] war is a final and eternal separation," and the man who is for [illegible] this war, though he may have Union in his heart, is a disunionist." [Applause.]

When I was in Congress declaiming against the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, I said to the Abolitionists of the North, when they spoke of disunion and ridiculed the idea, "how dare you talk that way when you are doing more than all other men to bring us to the very verge of that dreadful calamity. You are the real disunionists." Yes, my friends, they who are for prosecuting this war are the real disunionists. They are for making a final and everlasting separation between the North and the South, are for making a wide gulf between the two sections which can never be bridged hereafter.

If the North is spending more than a million of dollars a day to carry on this war. How has it affected us? All business and every branch of industry is prostrated. You have no other trade than with the South. You make your [illegible] goods here, and they are [illegible] South. You do not sell one of them to the North. The South is the market for the [illegible] Are you for [illegible] your customers, [illegible] the South? [illegible] overrun the South—when they [illegible] [illegible] the opinion of Mr. Holt, Mr. Lincoln will be [illegible] Father of his Country. [illegible] [illegible] Southern soil. I would [illegible] if I were in Congress, [illegible] war. [Applause.] [illegible]

[illegible] [Continued and enthusiastic applause.]

Reported Expressly for the Louisville Courier.

POLICE COURT.

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, JUDGE.

MONDAY, June 17.

BAILED OUT.—Geo. Smith, who was committed to the Workhouse on the 8th inst., was bailed out to-day.

SURRENDERED.—Danl. O'Hern was surrendered by his security, and took a seat in Capt. Holme's coach for a trip to the Cave.

DISORDERLY.—James Ridge was arrested, charged with being disorderly and mistreating a horse. Bail in $100 for three months.

SUSPECTED FELON.—John Grant, alias Alex, alias Atchison [illegible] was presented to the Court as a suspected felon. This is supposed to be the man Grant who, some time since, was concerned in running off several negroes from this place, though there was not proof sufficient to sustain the supposition. The proof, however, showed that he was a man of suspicious character, and he was required to give bail in $200 for six months.

ABUSING HIS FAMILY.—Wm. Cosgrove was arrested, charged with being drunk, disorderly and abusing his family. Bail in $200 for three months—cave.

ABUSING HIS WIFE.—John Bntz was arrested charged with abusing his wife, although his wife had him arrested Saturday. She said this morning that he was a good husband, and he was discharged.

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Thos. Ridge, Jerry Ridge and Geo. Billings were arrested on the charge of highway robbery, having stopped Frank Glass on the public streets of Louisville and taking from him $6 by force. Glass, with a party of Germans were engaged [illegible] about four weeks ago, [illegible] Bail was required of the two Ridges in $600 each, to answer at the Circuit Court.

FELONY.—Alfred Flaley was arrested charged with stealing [illegible] The prisoner was recognized to go before the grand jury.

GRAND JURY.—The Grand Jury were in session to-day, and returned twenty-seven indictments against various persons [illegible] to-morrow week.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—[illegible] was arrested charged with being drunk and disorderly. Bail in [illegible] for three months.

Joe Lewis, f. m. c., was arrested for the same charge. He was sent to the cave for six months in default of [illegible] bail.

Joe [illegible] and [illegible] were arrested for being drunk, disorderly, and fighting. From the [illegible] they were both discharged.

A Question for Brigadier General Lovell H. Rousseau.

NEAR THE FAIR GROUNDS,
Jefferson County, June 14 1861.

Editors Louisville Courier: An encampment of two companies of [illegible] Home Guards, armed with the Lincoln muskets, was held at the Fair Grounds on yesterday. The show was [illegible] of one of the companies [illegible] the Dutch Captain down, [illegible] him. The Captain of the other company was [illegible] by his men, and both Captains [illegible] wagons and [illegible] to Brownstown.

The question is, will [illegible] try these men by the articles of war.

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LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY MORNING ...JUNE 18.

Southern Rights Nominations.

For State Treasurer,
GOBRIAS TERRY, of Todd.

For Congress.

FIRST DISTRICT,
Hon. H. C. BURNETT, of Trigg.

SECOND DISTRICT,
J. T. BUNCH, of Henderson.

THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. H. LEWIS, of Barren.

FOURTH DISTRICT,
A. G. TALBOTT, of Boyle.

FIFTH DISTRICT,
HENRY E. READ, of Hardin.

SEVENTH DISTRICT,
H. W. BRUCE of Jefferson.

EIGHTH DISTRICT,
WM. E. SIMMS, of Bourbon.

NINTH DISTRICT,
COL. JNO. S. WILLIAMS, of Clark.

TENTH DISTRICT,
OVERTON P. HOGAN, of Grant.

Mr. Mallory is for Men and Money.

We invite particular attention to a communication which we print this morning giving Mr. MALLORY'S answers, in his own words, to some interrogatories relative to the issues before the people of this district and the country.

It will be seen that Mr. MALLORY ignores the solemn, formal acts of ten millions of freemen in the eleven seceded States—that he regards their declarations of independence, to which their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor are pledged as so much waste paper—that he considers Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana and the other States of the Southern Confederacy as members yet of the old Union—and that he regards Mr. LINCOLN as still the President of the States and the people who have chosen General Davis as the Chief-Executive officer of their Government.

Had he lived in England, he would not have recognized the independence of the United States of America—he would have continued to claim them as English provinces—he would have continued the war against the colonies for twice seven years, for the defense of the British Crown!

As it is, ignoring that solemn declaration of our own State Constitution—"That all power is inherent in the people, and all free Governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, happiness, security, and the protection of property. For the advancement of these ends, they have, at all times, an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their Government, in such manner as they may think proper"—ignoring this solemn declaration, common to the Constitutions of all the States, he denies to the people of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee a right which it is affirmed is "alienable and indefeasible," and insists on treating them as rebels and traitors, for such they are if LINCOLN is yet their rightful President. Ignoring the fact of the separation of the States, he virtually affirms that it is the duty of the President to extend the jurisdiction of the United States over the Confederate States, to retake the forts and public property in their limits, to execute the laws of the Government at Washington in them, and to treat as rebels those who claim the right of a free people to govern themselves.

This is Mr. MALLORY'S position; and whatever may be said for or against the Constitutional right of secession, whatever may be said for or against the propriety of the course of the Confederate States, we take it for granted the public will see, that a man who is incapable of recognizing and acknowledging a fact of the magnitude of this one of the division of the Union, who is so impracticable as to adhere to theories which have been swept away by stern realities, is so stricken with judicial blindness as to be an unsafe representative of great interests in any body or before any tribunal on earth.

But Mr. MALLORY carries the assumption that the Union is yet intact to its logical consequence, and boldly avows that this war is one of defense, and that he would vote men and money to carry it on!

It was once said, that French statesmen would convince their victims, if they could only get a hearing, that their Government had taken towns and conquered provinces in self-defense; but Mr. MALLORY has undertaken a task of greater magnitude in attempting to convince the intelligent people of this District, that LINCOLN has violated the Constitution, usurped powers denied to him in that instrument, invaded the sovereignty of States and the rights of person and property, set at defiance the laws and legal tribunals of the land, armed two hundred thousand men, blockaded forts, illegally interfered with domestic trade, and *invaded Virginia* in defense of the Government and the capitol!

Mr. MALLORY knows that LINCOLN usurped a power delegated only to the Congress in declaring the war, he knows that almost every step taken in its prosecution has been over an outraged Constitution and broken laws; he knows that in fact the Administration has wholly subverted the Government, and established in its stead a despotism unknown to the Constitution, and a thousand times worse than that against which our forefathers took up arms; and he knows, moreover, that not one single man of respectability, in the North or in the South, has had the audacity to maintain that these things are untrue, to attempt to justify the legality or constitutionality of Mr. LINCOLN'S acts! Not one man has attempted this: Mr. MALLORY himself has admitted that they are not warranted in the Constitution or by the laws; and yet he pretends to believe that a war so commenced and so conducted is a war of defense of the Government!

Is it possible that Mr. MALLORY is so credulous? Is it possible that he believes the Government can be defended only by entirely subverting and destroying it? He may be in earnest, but he cannot convince the public of his sincerity. If he is in earnest, he is not a fit man to represent an intelligent people in the Congress; if he is not in earnest, he is unworthy to represent them.

But Mr. MALLORY thinks this is a war for the defense of the Government *and* the Capitol.

When was the Capitol in danger? When was it menaced? Not before LINCOLN'S proclamation—not before LINCOLN declared war, and consequently the protection of the Capitol is not one of the objects of the war. If the Capitol should fall into the hands of the Southern Confederacy, it will only be in consequence of the necessity of driving the invaders of Virginia from the border of that State, and this Mr. MALLORY knows!

The truth is, that driven to the wall by his LINCOLN proclivities, determined to support the Administration in a course which he knows is indefensible, he has boldly and impudently attempted to justify his position upon grounds which are absurd, at variance with the recorded facts, and of course untenable.

In the declaration of war, Mr. LINCOLN stated the objects of the war; and in that proclamation, Mr. MALLORY is well aware there is no reference to a defense of either the Government or the Capitol—the object of the war was stated by Mr. LINCOLN to be, "to suppress the combinations" in the seceded States, and to cause the laws of the United States to be executed in them.

Of this proclamation declaring war, calling into the field a vast army, and setting forth the objects of this extraordinary step, the Louisville Journal of the 15th of April, said:

Since writing the paragraphs above, the telegraphic report of the President's proclamation has reached us. We are struck with mingled amazement and indignation. The policy announced in the proclamation deserves the unqualified condemnation of every American citizen. It is unworthy not merely of a statesman but of a man. It is a policy utterly hair-brained and ruinous. If Mr. Lincoln contemplated this policy in the inaugural address, he is a guilty dissembler; if he has conceived it under the excitement raised by the seizure of Fort Sumter, he is a guilty hotspur. In either case, he is miserably unfit for the exalted position in which the enemies of the country have placed him. Let the people instantly take him and his Administration into their own hands if they would rescue the land from bloodshed and the Union from sudden and irretrievable destruction.

In support of the policy of that proclamation, in support of the war so inaugurated, in support of measures which the Journal said would "involve the land in bloodshed" and the Union in "sudden and irretrievable destruction," Mr. MALLORY, if elected, will vote and act. He will vote men and money. He will continue a useless and suicidal struggle at a cost of $500,000,000 a year. And he expressly says that all the States, Kentucky among them, must help pay these enormous expenses. The share of this State alone will not be less than $15,000,000 a year; and this he says she ought to pay.

Fellow-citizens, this is a grave matter. It is, indeed, a very serious matter. Your business is destroyed; your interests are ruined; men of affluence among you are reduced to beggary, and men in comfortable circumstances are reduced to absolute want; your factories are closed, and your operatives are out of work; your steamboats are rotting at your wharves, and your warehouses are shut up—all this is the effect of the war; and these evils Mr. MALLORY would perpetuate by voting men and money to continue indefinitely the war. And while all your interests are thus prostrated, your share of the expense of the war, against which you have protested, in inaugurating which you had no hand, will be about fifteen millions of dollars annually; and this Mr. MALLORY says you ought to pay, though it crush you to the earth.

If you vote for him, you vote your sanction to the destruction of the Government you vote to continue the war, and you vote to tax yourselves for the expense of the contest.

A Clerical Bully.

UNION SERMON.—We cheerfully give place to the following excellent notice, from our fair correspondent, Adelia, of a strong Union sermon preached by Rev. W. H. Black, on Sunday evening:

MR. EDITOR:—I have not seen in your paper, a notice of a Union sermon, preached on Sunday evening last, in the Ringgold street M. E. Church, in this city, by its pastor, Rev. W. H. Black. In the rear of the pulpit was displayed the flag of the Union and a picture of Washington. The text was in Rom. 13th, and enjoins obedience to the powers that be. The sermon was an earnest and eloquent defense of the Union, and a well merited chastisement of the Southern traitors, to whom he applied the epithets, traitors, thieves, liars, rogues, robbers and murderers, which they so richly deserve. He declared that if Kentucky secedes he will help to whip her in again. His patriotic sermon was received by the delighted audience with frequent and loud demonstrations of applause. After the sermon, the Star Spangled Banner was sung with the spirit and with the understanding. It was a feast of patriotism long to be remembered by the patriotic audience, among whom there were no *traitors.*

NEWPORT, KY. ADELIA.

We clip the above from the Cincinnati Times. There also appeared in the Enquirer a longer, and still more laudatory account of this "Feast of patriotism," from which it appears that Mr. BLACK announced himself a "double cousin of Attorney General BLACK, from whom he received many cabinet secrets, which he retailed to his "patriotic audience"—that he denounced "Kentucky neutrality," and complimented a couple of Newport Abolition orators, Messrs. Root and Hawkins, whose harangues "made him feel good all over;" and pointing to the flag, he said, "that banner is to the patriot's heart, what the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is to the Christian." "Another National song was sung," which perhaps was "Yankee Doodle."

We had some knowledge of this Mr. BLACK.

He was a Presiding Elder of the Abolition branch of the Methodist Church in that region of Kentucky embracing Mason and Lewis counties, and was an offence in the nostrils of the people outside of his own free negro communion. He was charged with tampering with the slaves in the neighborhood of Orangeburg, Mason county, and yet an indulgent community tolerated his presence among them. After this we heard of him as a traveling beggar in the free States for the benefit of his pauper conference, during which mission he distinguished himself by slandering the people of Kentucky, representing himself as an anti-slavery champion continually in jeopardy from the Kentucky blood hounds that surrounded him.

Fancying himself secure in the Abolition town of Newport, he now talks largely of "helping to whip Kentucky." Every "dog has his day," Mr. Black; but the time is not far distant when such dogs as yourself will cease to disturb the peace of Kentucky by your Abolition howls. If such scenes as that described above are enacted in Kentucky, what profanations of the house of God must occur in the Abolition States of the North. And what may we not expect if Kentucky should be subjected to Abolition rule? Let Kentuckians consider.

[For the Louisville Courier]

Gen. Henry E. Read's Reply to the Interrogatories of the Voters of Marion county.

LEBANON, June 17, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courier:—In your daily of the 14th, I find the following interrogatories propounded to Mr. WICKLIFFE and myself:

1. Are you in favor of Kentucky maintaining her position of armed neutrality?
2. If the Federal Government or Confederate Government should send their forces on our border, are you in favor of repelling their invasion with arms?
3. Are you in favor of the recognition of the Confederate Government?
4. Will you, if elected to Congress, vote for the passage of a law to raise men and furnish money to maintain them, or to maintain those now in the field?
5. Has Lincoln the power and authority under the Constitution to call out forces for more than thirty days after the next Congress, to quell the Southern rebellion, or subdue the South?
6. Has Lincoln, in our present state of the country, a right to withhold the right to the writ of *habeas corpus* in any State which has not seceded?
7. It is estimated that the maintaining of the Federal army now costs $1,000,000 per day. Are you in favor of continuing this army to subjugate the South?

During my speech here on last Saturday to a large audience, I answered them substantially as follows:

To the first I answered that I was in favor of Kentucky maintaining her position of armed neutrality, as long as her commerce shall be undisturbed and her soil uninvaded.

To the second, I would repel by force any invasion made upon our State without the consent of my State.

To the third, I answer yes; that I would be willing to acknowledge the independence of the Confederate Government.

To the fourth, I answer no; not one dollar would I vote or one man to carry on this unholy war.

To the fifth I answer, no.

To to the sixth, no. The withholding the writ of habeas corpus makes him a usurper and tyrant.

To the seventh, I answer again no—not under any circumstances connected with this war.

Yours respectfully,
H. E. READ.

GOVERNOR CUMMING.—Governor Cumming, of Utah Territory, has temporarily retired from the duties of his office to return to the States on business. Francis H. Wolten, Secretary of the Territory, will act as Governor during his absence.

Business Notices.

MONEY LOANED.—Ladies and gentlemen requiring loans of any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c., can be accommodated at the Exchange Office, Third street, one door north of Green, next to the Capitol Drug Store.

☞ Business prompt, honorable, and strictly confidential. JULIUS MENDEL je20 d1y

☞ The following complimentary notice is taken from the Missouri Democrat:

IMMENSE AMOUNT OF SUFFERING RELIEVED BY TAKING MCLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL.—Since the 17th of August, the following cases have been reported cured:

105 persons have been cured of General Debility.

68 persons have been cured of Nervous Debility.

28 persons have been cured of diseases of the Kidneys.

180 persons who have been afflicted with various complaints, Fever, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Liver Complaint, Night Sweats, Dyspepsia, and Weakness of the Digestive Organs, have been cured, besides a large number from whom we have not yet heard.

McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier is a remedy required by every one in the Western and Southern country. It is very pleasant and agreeable to take, and it can be taken by man, woman or child.

As a diuretic, it will cure any disease of the Kidneys or Bladder, and as an alterative, it will purify the blood, and remove all pimples, sores or blotches from the skin.

Try it—one dose is sufficient to convince the most sceptical of its wonderful strengthening and invigorating properties. See the advertisement in another column. jun5 d1m

MONEY LOANED.—Ladies or gentlemen requiring loans of any amount on Diamonds, Plate, etc., can be accommodated by applying at the Exchange office, 456 Market street, between Third and Fourth, north side, five doors above Fourth. Tickets in the Shelby College and Havana plan Lotteries for sale, or forwarded to any address. Prizes cashed. Office private. Business prompt, honorable, and strictly confidential. S. BLAND. sep30 d1f

SECOND IMPORTATION—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS—GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS—LARGE LOTS FROM AUCTION SALES OF NEW YORK TO MEET COMPETITION.—We are just in receipt of our second importation of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, in which will be found styles and fabrics entirely new in this market. Our stock is now one of the largest and best assorted in the city. To the following goods we call special attention: Broche Worsted Grenadines; English Bareges; Poplins and Mozambiques; Traveling Dress Goods in great variety; Organdies; Jaconets; Lawns; Brilliantes; Percales; Chintzes; Figured Linen Lawns; Solid Colored Organdies; Jaconets and Ginghams, Parasols and Parasolettes, in new designs; Sun Parasols, in all colors; Lace Mantles and Points; Black Silk Mantles; Alexandar and Bajou's Kid Gloves; Lace Mitts, Hosiery and Fans; English and American Prints and Chintzes; Domestics; stock of boys' wear, very large and complete; Mourning Goods in every quality and fabric, at prices to suit the people. MARTIN & CRUMBAUGH,
apr19 304 Fourth Street.

FURNITURE.—Wharton & Bennett keep always on hand a very large assortment of cabinet furniture of every description at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash. Their motto is quick sales and small profits. Recollect the Nos. 502 and 504, Market street, between Second and Third.

TO THE LADIES—FRESH IMPORTATION OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies to my extensive stock, which I am offering lower than at any previous season, consisting in part of

Broche barege Anglais, printed linen lawns, embroidered mozambique, plain foulards, droquet grenadines, plain black and colored worsted grenadines, black gauze de laine, broche barege, crape barege, all colors, embroidered English barege, checked French silks, 75 cents per yard; black silks, plain silks, all shades; pineapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdies and jaconets, parasols, lace points, lace mantles, black silk mantles, French chintz; percals and ginghams, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid nainsooks, white cambrics, soft finish cambrics, table damasks and napkins, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting, pillow linen, all widths; cottonades and heavy plantation drills, bleached cotton sheeting.

All of which will be sold low at
G. B. TABB'S,
m27 dtf. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

W. L. S.

THE members of the WASHINGTON LITERARY ASSOCIATION are hereby notified that there will be a called meeting of the society for THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. A prompt attendance is desirable. By order of
je18 d.* H. T. JEFFERSON, President.

WOOL WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS WASHED AND UNWASHED WOOL wanted immediately, for which we will pay the highest market price. NOCK, WICKS & CO.,
je17 d6 315 and 317 Main street

SUGAR—
20 hhds prime N. O. Sugar;
25 bbls Crushed and Powdered Sugar;
20 bbls Loaf Sugar;
In store and for sale by
je17 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

MOLASSES—
25 bbls Molasses;
50 bbls S. H. Molasses;
25 bbls G. H. Syrup;
In store and for sale by
je17 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

NAILS—
500 kegs assorted Nails;
50 kegs Spikes;
In store and for sale by
je17 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

TEA—
200 packages Gunpowder and Imperial Tea;
25 chests Black Tea;
In store and for sale by
je17 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

CANDLES—
50 boxes Mould Candles;
100 boxes Star do;
In store and for sale by
je17 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

SOAP—
200 boxes No. 1 Soap;
50 boxes German Soap;
15 boxes Fancy Soap;
5 boxes Shaving Soap;
In store and for sale by
je17 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

BROOMS—
100 dozen Brooms;
50 do Split Brooms;
20 nests Tubs;
In store and for sale by
je17 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.,
310 Main street

HARDEE'S TACTICS,

THE ONLY COMPLETE

SOUTHERN EDITION,

CONTAINING over 50 pages additional matter; Colt's Revolver Manual, Manual adapted for Kentucky State Guard, &c. Fully illustrated with Rifle drill, the Music, &c.

Two volumes ... $2; per mail, $2 25; per dozen, $[illegible]

J. W. TOMPKINS & CO.,
my26 dtf Southeast corner Third and Market.

FOR CASH!

Special Notice

HITE & SMALL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Carpets,

Floor Oil-Cloths,

RUGS, MATS,

Curtain Goods, Shades, Cornices, Bands, Table Linen,

SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, MOSQUITO NETT, INDIA AND COCO MATTINGS, &c., &c.

WE make the above SPECIAL NOTICE with a view of calling the particular attention of buyers, either for their own wants or for the *army in camp,* to the great inducements now offered from our very large stock—a sacrifice FOR CASH ONLY. Linen and Cotton Sheetings, all widths; Brown and White Table Linens; Linen Toweling of all kinds; Russia Crash, Napkins and Doylies; White Cloths, Marseilles Spreads, English Hemp Carpets and Druggets, Table Oil-Cloths; *Brown Linen Mosquito Netting,* English Breadths and Tapestry Carpets, same figure for railway car seats; also *heavy Linen Duck,* 5-4 wide, for lining cars; together with a splendid assortment of *Parlor* and *Chamber Carpets, Curtains,* &c.

HITE & SMALL, Main street,
je17 between Third and Fourth.

NEW STEAMBOAT AGENCY.

B. J. CAFFREY has the entire Agency at Louisville for the Henderson and Louisville Packet EUGENE. All business pertaining to the Eugene will be promptly attended to. I have a Shipping Clerk on the wharf at all times. Office at the old stand of Long & Bullard, 127 Wall street. je14 d1m

HEMP WANTED.

WE want to buy a few crops good HEMP immediately. THOS. H. HUNT & CO.
je10 d6*

Miscellaneous.

S. BARKER....J. R. MIDDLETON

S. BARKER & CO.

317 FOURTH STREET,

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WE HAVE JUST PURCHASED FOR CASH,

10,000 DOLLARS WORTH OF DRY GOODS!

Which we will offer, together with our large stock on hand, cheaper than the same Goods were ever offered in this market.

JUST RECEIVED—10,000 yards Madder Lawns at 6¼ cents;
JUST RECEIVED—1,000 yards French Jaconet at 25 cents;
JUST RECEIVED—500 yards Solid Colored Jaconet at 30 cents;
JUST RECEIVED—1,000 yards fine French Grenadies at 30, 35 and 40 cents;
JUST RECEIVED—10,000 yards Plain and Crape French Barege at 25 cents;
JUST RECEIVED—10,000 yards English Barege at 8⅓ and 10 cents;
JUST RECEIVED—5,000 yards Chintz Calico at 10 cents;
JUST RECEIVED—5,000 yards Mozambiques at 20 cents (usual price 40 cents);
JUST RECEIVED—25 pieces Black Silk at 90c, $1, and $1 12;
JUST RECEIVED—100 Lace Points, Mantles, and Bournouses, at 5 to 20 cents;
JUST RECEIVED—100 dozen Lace Mitts;
JUST RECEIVED—25 dozen Misses' White Cotton Hose at $1;
JUST RECEIVED—500 dozen Ladies' White Cotton Hose;
JUST RECEIVED—25,000 yards Brown Cotton at 6¼ cents;
JUST RECEIVED—25,000 " " " [illegible]
" " 25,000 " " "
(heavy), at 8 and 9c;
JUST RECEIVED—10 cases Black Cotton;
Irish Linens from 25c to $1;
Linen Sheeting, every price and brand;
Also, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, LACE AND DAMASK CURTAIN GOODS,

AT COST AND LESS THAN COST!

S. BARKER & CO.
je13 d5

SECONDARY SYPHILIS!

A Cure Guaranteed without the Use of Medicine by an Entirely New Medicated Bath.

Relief Experienced in Three Days!

OLD MERCURIAL AND BLOOD DISEASES ENTIRELY REMOVED, AND THE SYSTEM THOROUGHLY REGENERATED!

DO NOT DESPAIR—THERE IS HOPE AT LAST!

TWO YEARS AGO experiments were instituted at our Dispensary with a new method of eliminating the virus of Syphilis from the system, by means of a new and peculiar Medical Bath. The experiment proved a most wonderful success, and since that time hundreds of cases have been treated without a single failure. Not a dose of medicine is given internally, except in cases of debility, where a simple tonic is required. The stomach and internal organs thus escape injury, and no unpleasant effects are experienced. Old humors, and the remains of old diseases lurking in the system, are expelled entirely, and the body restored to a condition of perfect health.

It is a well known fact that Syphilitic Diseases can not be cured by internal medicine, notwithstanding many profess to do it. There are thousands who have been under the most skillful treatment for years, and expended hundreds of dollars, who have completely ruined their constitutions by taking mercury and other medicines, without curing the disease; whereas, by this method, in a very short time we are enabled to perfect a cure in every case, no matter how bad.

We invite physicians to send us their *worst cases* to test our new method, especially their poor patients, who are unable to pay for an expensive course of treatment. An improvement is often experienced from the first day.

Our charges, which must be paid in advance, will be adapted to the circumstances of patients; and in all cases where the cure is not effected, *the money will be refunded.*

All other diseases of a private nature are treated as usual, upon improved principles at our Dispensary, which is a regularly chartered Institution. Open day and night.

☞ Apply at GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, 314 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. je17 d&wtf

MILITARY GOODS.

KENTUCKY STATE GUARD AND EAGLE BUTTONS, LACE, GRAY AND BLUE CLOTH, GRAY FLANNEL, SATINETT AND JEANS, which will be made up for companies or furnished by the lot.
J. L. DEPPEN,
je14 d3 Northeast corner 4th and Market.

BROWN FRENCH FELT HATS—Very light and fine, just received at
PRATHER & SMITH'S,
je15 429 Main street.

PEARL FRENCH SOFT FELT HATS—Of a superior quality, received this day at
PRATHER & SMITH'S,
je15 429 Main street.

BLACK FELT HATS—All qualities constantly on hand and for sale very cheap by
PRATHER & SMITH,
je15 429 Main street.

BROWN AND BLACK STIFF-BRIM HATS—Summer style just received at
PRATHER & SMITH'S,
je15 429 Main street.

MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS—At PRATHER & SMITH'S,
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DRESS HATS—Of our own manufacture, for sale cheap.
PRATHER & SMITH,
je15 429 Main street.

$25,000 WORTH

FASHIONABLE

Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

At great sacrifices for cash, at

J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,

On Main, opposite the National.

FINE DRESS SUITS;
FINE BUSINESS SUITS;
SUMMER SUITS;
BOYS' SUITS;
CHILDREN'S SUITS;
Also a superior assortment of
SHIRTS;
HOSIERY;
GLOVES;
UNDERWEAR, &c.; at
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GRAYSON SPRINGS, KY.

THE undersigned having the entire control of James F. Clarkson's interest in this establishment, will open the same for the reception of visitors on the 10th of June, with a promise to keep a plain and substantial Kentucky Hotel, including all the best supplies the country will afford, and solicits patronage.

TERMS OF BOARD:

Board per day ... $1 25
" " week ... 7 00
" " month ... 25 00

Children and servants, half price.
Horses, $5 50 per week.
je15 d2m&w8 M. P. CLARKSON.

ARKANSAS COTTON LANDS, PROTECTED BY LEVEES, AND NEAR THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, FOR SALE ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, OR ONE-HALF OF EACH TRACT IN EXCHANGE FOR NEGROES—TO-WIT:

FIRST TRACT—Of 1,800 acres, on Alligator Bayou, three miles from Mississippi river, back of Walnut Bend, in Crittenden county, below Memphis; 200 acres deadened.

SECOND TRACT—1,100 acres, on the line of Railroad from Gaines' Landing and back of Bayou Bartholomew, in Drew county.

THIRD TRACT—3,000 acres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake in Phillips county, two miles from Mississippi river, 800 acres five year old deadening.

FOURTH TRACT—1,000 acres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake, one mile from Mississippi river; 250 acres cleared, 400 acres deadened six years, with all necessary buildings.

FIFTH TRACT—1,900 acres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake, four miles from Mississippi river; 400 acres in high state of cultivation, 700 acres old deadening, with No. 1 Dwelling and Plantation buildings.

Persons desiring more information will please address GEORGE W. JOHNSON, at Georgetown, Ky., W. V. JOHNSON, at Louisville, Ky., Mr. LEWIS CASTLEMAN, at Crittenden county, Ark., and Mr. J. S. MATHEWS, at Drew county, Ark.
GEORGE W. JOHNSON,
my17 dtf W. V. JOHNSON.

JOHN SNYDER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Flour & Commission Merchants,

306 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

PARTICULAR attention given to the sale of Flour and Produce shipped to us. ap31 1tf

MOORE'S

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MAMMOTH FURNITURE DEPOT,

CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c.

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OF LOUISVILLE MANUFACTURE!

J. MASON & CO.,

497 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE NATIONAL HOTEL.

m31 d6&w1

Miscellaneous.

FOR CLERK OLDHAM COUNTY COURT.

WM. G. TAYLOR is a candidate for Clerk of the Oldham County Court, at the August election. [illegible]

FINE KENTUCKY JEANS!

HAVING RECONSTRUCTED my Mill, and added new machinery for making

FINE

Kentucky Jeans,

(which is now being worn so extensively in the *South* and *West*), I am now prepared to furnish an article of superior quality, which I will warrant

FREE FROM GREASE and made of PURE NATIVE WOOL.

☞ A good supply of Negro Jeans and Linsey on hand. L. RICHARDSON.
au16 d1y&w1y 2d rst

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LETTER EXPRESS CO.

OFFICES:

NO. 307 GREEN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH, AND COR. THIRD AND WALNUT STS.

THE undersigned have formed a Company for the purpose of transmitting Letters, &c., to and from the Southern Confederacy, at a reasonable rate, and agree to furnish business men and others their correspondence between Louisville and Nashville at regular intervals, as may be most convenient to all parties concerned.

THOS. F. JENKINS,
W. A. McGILL.

The undersigned know the above parties to be reliable and responsible persons, and entitled to all confidence.

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WANTED,

THIRTY TO FIFTY NEGROES,

In exchange for desirable Real Estate in or near Nashville.

Apply to STRATTON & SEYMOUR,
my27 d1m* Nashville, Tenn.

FRUIT JARS!

Hartell's Patent Fruit Jars, Glass Tops.
Willoughby's Patent Fruit Jars, Tin Tops.
Newman's Patent Fruit Jars, Tin Tops.
Tempest's Patent Fruit Jars, Earthenware.
Kentucky Glass Works Jars, Cork Stoppers.

WE have on hand a very large stock of the above JARS, to which we call the attention of all persons who intend to preserve fresh fruit, as we are determined to sell them at prices to suit the times. As all of them have been tried successfully, especially the first mentioned (for which we are the exclusive agents), comment is unnecessary. All orders addressed to us shall receive our prompt attention. WALTON & BARNETT,
je14 d3m 456 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

MRS. A. E. PORTER,

Millinery

AND

FANCY STORE,

No. 357 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth,

my14 dtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

CHAMPAGNE—
50 cases Chas. Farre Imperial, qts and ½ pts;
50 baskets do do, qts and pts;
In store and for sale low by
je13 E. BUSTARD, No. 28 West Main st.

S. C. HAMS—6 casks A. W. Maskin & Son's very superior Sugarcured Hams received per railroad and for sale by
T. L. JEFFERSON,
je13 corner First and Market sts.

COUNTRY HAMS—50 choice Country Hams just received and for sale by
T. L. JEFFERSON,
je13 corner First and Market streets.

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IN

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters

GENTLEMEN'S FINE PATENT LEATHER CONGRESS GAITERS, $1 25.
Boys' fine Patent Leather Congress Gaiters, $1 25.
Ladies' English Lasting Black Heel Gaiters, $1 25.
" " " Brown " $1 25.
Misses' " " Brown and Black Heel Gaiters, $1 25.
Ladies' Brown and Black Gaiters, no heels, 50c.
And many other styles at equally low prices, to be found at KERWIN & GALL'S
No. 35 West Market street,
je17 between Third and Fourth, south side, sign of the American Flag.

Do you wish a good Farm in Indiana?

If so, we offer you 160 acres (prairie) in Jasper county for four dollars per acre, cash. Title indisputable.

We have also in other counties, several thousand acres of Land as good and well situated as any in the State. Terms, ten dollars per acre on ten years' time. Write to or see
STUTSENBURG & BROWN,
my13 d3m New Albany, Indiana.

STRAW GOODS—We are in the receipt of a large and beautiful stock of Goods for summer wear, consisting of Straw, Leghorn, Florence, Braid, Soft Fur, Silk Straw and Panama, all of the latest styles and best qualities.
ALEX. CRAIG,
je8 Corner Fourth and Main.

SOFT HATS—A silver-colored French Beaver Felt, the finest Hat in town, and the most beautiful shape, besides all other late styles, at A. CRAIG'S.

DRESS HATS—In Silk, Black and Pearl Cassimere, and Black and Drab Beaver of the latest and most approved styles, ready for our sales this morning. A. CRAIG.

CAVE CAPS—These Caps are designed for Ladies visiting the Cave—nothing prettier or more convenient can be worn—to be found only at A. CRAIG'S.
je8 Corner of Fourth and Main.

CARD.

MARK & DOWNS,

413 Main Street.

THE extreme troubles of the times compel us to announce to our friends and customers that we must change our system of business to a

CASH STANDARD!

And will offer all our

Fancy Dress Goods,

Of which we have a good stock, at *greatly reduced prices.*

MARK & DOWNS,
je8 413 MAIN STREET.

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. Richardson, Sons & Owden,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. Bullocks & J. B. Locke,
m15 1y Agents, 36 Warren street, New York.

JOHN FLECK,

Lard Oil and Mould Candle Manufacturer,

No 7 Jefferson st, North side bet. Clay and Shelby

And Third street, between Main and the River

LOUISVILLE, KY

FOR the convenience of my customers and the public in the middle and lower part of the city I have, besides my factory on Jefferson street, opened a store on Third street, between Main and the river, where I hope to meet with a large patronage. my1 tle jan16 d1f

BOOTS AND SHOES

At Reduced Prices!

The subscriber, having a large stock of LADIES' and GENTS' WINTER BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS on hand, all of his own manufacture, offers them at greatly reduced prices for CASH.

Persons in want of fine CALF WINTER BOOTS can be accommodated at the very low price of $7 per pair for cash only.

Also, a lot of MEN'S AND BOYS' THICK AND KIP BOOTS at cost for cash only.

D. MARSHALL, Main street,
[illegible] d6 dt below Third.

Miscellaneous.

SPRING CLOTHING

Cheap for Cash.

J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.,

NO. 227 MAIN STREET,

ARE NOW OPENING THE FINEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STOCK OF

GENTLEMEN'S

CLOTHING

Ever brought to this City, consisting

OF

Spring Suits,

DRESS SUITS,

TIES, GLOVES, CRAVATS,

HALF HOSE,

EVERYTHING TO COMPLETE A GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.

P. S.—J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO. are not interested in any other House in this city.

J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.

ap3 dtf

BUENA VISTA SPRINGS,

NEAR RUSSELLVILLE, KY.

THIS delightful Summer Retreat and Watering Place, situated in Logan county, Ky., four miles from the Louisville and Memphis Railroad, and six miles from the pleasant town of Russellville, will be opened on

THURSDAY, JUNE 20TH, 1861,

for the reception of visitors, under the charge of the undersigned, who pledges himself to spare no pains or expense to render the fullest satisfaction to those who may spend their time with him.

These Springs are too well known to require a lengthy detail of the beautiful and romantic scenery surrounding them; of the cool and pellucid streams of fresh water rippling through the lawns and pleasure grounds, and the immense advantages to be derived by the judicious use of the extraordinary properties of the medicinal waters. Located, as they are, but a short distance from the great thoroughfare, the Louisville, Clarksville, and Memphis Railroad, over which two trains pass daily, their facility of access presents an additional inducement to the seeker of pleasure, comfort, or health.

Persons visiting the resort by rail, will stop at Russellville depot, where their baggage will be received and carried to the Forst House free of charge, from which an elegant coach will carry them, in the shortest time, to the Springs.

Charges for board will be MODERATE, and in accordance with the stringency of the times.

☞ The Forst House, in Russellville, and the Springs are under the same management, and an office of the daily stage line to Hopkinsville is kept at both places. D. W. POOR, Proprietor.
EDWIN TURNER, Superintendent. je11 d1f

Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

1,000 SLAVES

WANTED BY HIRE OR BY PURCHASE

We will purchase or hire, for a term of five years, Five Hundred or a Thousand Slave Laborers, to work on the Southern Pacific Railroad, in Texas—immediately west of Shreveport, La.,—in a region secure and protected from invasion or molestation during the conflict which may exist between the two sections of this country. The country through which the road passes is entirely healthy and for the distance of some 400 or 500 miles west of Shreveport, it embraces one of the finest agricultural counties on the continent of America.

This company has a magnificent land grant from Texas, i. e., 10,240 acres for every mile of road the company constructs, for the distance of 800 miles from Shreveport on the eastern, to El Paso on the western boundary of Texas. In times like the present the company cannot command cash to pay for labor essential to the rapid development of the company's interests; but for a term of years, by hire or by the actual purchase, this company will make the most liberal and advantageous arrangements with slave-owners in Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, or elsewhere, for the hire or purchase, with payments in the most undoubted securities, of 500 or 1,000 slaves. Families entire will be taken either by hire or by purchase. The company is enabled to propose liberal terms, because of the munificent land grants by Texas, and its ability to purchase the iron and rolling stock for the entire road across Texas, with the construction bonds of the company, strictly almost equal to cash. All the rights of this company are fixed and vested by the laws of Texas. This company has secured the sympathy, and the route on the 32d degree of parallel of latitude has the sanction, of several of the most powerful European Governments—amongst them are France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium and Switzerland—as well as of large capitalists, commercial men and contractors of these countries.

The late Congress of the United States passed a bill, at its last session, donating to this company, through Arizona, New Mexico and California some 13,000,000 acres of land, and a loan of $36,000,000, to be repaid in postal and other public services.—This bill passed the House of Representatives, was amended in the Senate, and only failed to become a law for the want of time, and the startling political events familiar to the nation.

No company in the world has a larger basis for its successful prosecution, and no company has attracted and secured to itself the approbation of so many American States and European Governments—promising so much benefit to its stockholders, and to the world such stupendous results—bringing inevitably with its completion across the continent the trade of China, Japan, Australia, and the whole Pacific coast—distributing the treasures derivable from this trade, travel, &c., of each to every city from the Gulf of Mexico to the most northern harbor on the Atlantic coast—giving each its due and natural share—a COMMERCE which has never failed to enrich every nation on earth that has ever controlled it in the *past;* and as it is annually increasing, it will still more enrich those who shall control it in the *future.*

We want the labor, to progress with the work, for the most unquestionable securities; and for it, the most liberal arrangements with slave-owners, giving them terms which must, we think, be satisfactory—without endangering, by position, employment or terms of contract, the safety of the slaves themselves, or admitting the slightest uncertainty of ultimate payment.

All applications will be made to Hon. V. K. Stevenson, President, Nashville, Tenn.; Col. Samuel Tate, President Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, Memphis; Col. J. R. McDaniel, Lynchburg, Va.; or to myself, Memphis.

JEPTHA FOWLKES,
General and Financial Agent of Southern
my15 dlf Pacific Railroad Co. of Texas.

The White Sulphur Springs,

Greenbrier County, Va.

THIS celebrated Watering Place will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 15th inst.

TERMS OF BOARD.

For thirty days or less ... $2 50 per day
For any period after the expiration of 30 days ... $2 00 per day
White servants two-third price. Children under 10 and over 2 years and colored servants half price.
N. B.—An abundant supply of Ice has been secured.
my29 d1aw1m J. HUMPHREYS, President.

FLAG AND TENT DEPOT!

We keep on hand and make to order,

SILK, BUNTING, AND CHINTZ

FLAGS AND TENTS,

Of every size, style and quality, at LOW PRICES.

Large lot of

TENT CANVAS

ON HAND.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
217 Fourth st., between Main and Market,
je8 Louisville, Ky.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE

IN

Plain Silks, and other Materials for Making

FLAGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

In store and for sale low by

C. DUVALL & CO., 225 Main street.

WE are prepared to have any size FLAGS made to order at shortest notice.
C. DUVALL & CO.,
je8 225 Main street.

LORRILLARD'S SNUFF,

IN BOTTLES AND BULK,

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO JOBBERS, BY R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
m14 d4m Wholesale Druggists, 515 Main st.

Wanted.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF WM. EVERMONT HOGAN, who left the Western Lunatic Asylum at Hopkinsville in March last. Is anxiously desired by his parents. He is of small stature, has dark curly hair, has lost his left arm, and is about 27 years old. Newspapers in the Green river country will confer a great favor by giving this notice an insertion. Address
je18 d3 B. HOGAN, Louisville, or DR. MONTGOMERY, Hopkinsville.

WANTED—HOUSE—A House of medium size, for a family without children. It must be in good repair; rent not to exceed from $200 to $250 per annum, for which a careful and prompt paying tenant can be secured, by addressing Box No. 665 Postoffice, stating location, terms, &c. je17 d2*

WANTED—A place either in a store or family, or waiter in a hotel. Enquire at No. 733 Fifth street, near Broadway.
je17 d2* JOHN CALLAHAN.

FOR RENT—The Store house on south side of Main street, near corner of Third, at present occupied by A. D. Mansfield. Possession given 1st July. Apply to
je15 deod1 THOS. P. JACOB.

300 NEGROES WANTED.

I have leased the house on Sixth st., between Main and Market, for a term of years, known as the "Powell House," I wish to purchase Negroes of both sexes, for which I will pay the highest cash prices. Persons having Negroes for sale will give me a call, as I am anxious to buy. I have at all times Negroes for sale, and can always be found at my premises.
my16df W. P. DAVIS, Agent.

For Rent.

FOR RENT—STORE—A neat Store or Office on Fourth street, under the United States Hotel. Enquire at the Hotel office.
ap6 dtf HALL & HARRIS.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A first-class GROCERY STOCK AND FIXTURES for sale on reasonable terms. This establishment is situated on the most fashionable and business street in the city of Louisville. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, address box No. 316, Louisville Post-office. je13 d6

FOR SALE—COUNTRY STORE—A commodious and substantial two-story Frame House, suitable for wholesale or retail country store business, with brick side-walls; railroad platform for landing freight; good stabling, outhouses, gardens, and good water, &c.; in a fine agricultural and coal mining district, on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad, and midway between county seats of Sullivan and Vigo counties, state of Indiana. All in good order and nearly new.

TERMS—One third cash down; balance in five annual payments, secured by mortgage, with 6 per cent. interest. Some land would be taken in back payments. Stock on hand may be had at cost.

For further particulars, address the owner,
W. A. BRUNKER, Ascension P. O.,
ap15 d3m* Sullivan county, Ind.

FOR SALE—GROCERY—On account of sickness in my family, I offer my well-known GROCERY and PROVISION STORE for sale. This is a first-rate chance for an enterprising man. Lease has 5 years to run. Rent very low. C. MEYER,
ap3 dtf corner Market and Third streets.

FOR SALE—HULL FOR WHARF-BOAT—One of the best Hulls, with Cabin complete, for a wharf-boat, for sale low. Apply to
je17 dtf SHERLEY, BELL & CO.

Copartnerships.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of G. BLANCHARD & SON was dissolved on the 15th of November last, by the death of Mr. G. Blanchard. The undersigned, surviving partner, will settle the affairs of the late firm, and will continue the business at the old stand under the name of G. BLANCHARD & SON, as heretofore. J. E. BLANCHARD.
January 1st, 1861. jan8 dtf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Saloon and Restaurant known as "Round the Corner," was this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. Porter retiring.
G. T. SHAW.
Louisville, Dec. 10, 1860. E. PORTER.

Having purchased E. Porter's interest in the above Saloon and Restaurant, I shall be happy to see my old friends "Round the Corner," at all times.
G. T. SHAW.
Corner Sixth and Court Place.

A CARD.

In retiring from the above firm, I would cheerfully recommend Mr. George Shaw to all my friends as a gentleman worthy of their patronage, which I cheerfully ask, knowing they will be supplied with every thing of the best kind and served in a style surpassed by no other house.
Louisville, Dec. 10, 1860. E. PORTER.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS and E. LOCKHART, doing business as Livery Stable Keepers in the name and style of WM. REYNOLDS & CO., have this day dissolved partnership, and the business will hereafter be conducted in the name and style of L. REYNOLDS & SON s3 dtf

$5 REWARD.

STRAYED, a large Brindle COW; no mark, except a small streak of white down the back, and a small piece out of the left ear. Return to the corner of Gray and Second.
my25 dtf JOHN H. KITZERO.

REAL BARGAINS

OFFERED IN

FIRST-CLASS GOODS,

AT

Prices to Suit the Times,

In every description of

FANCY SILKS;

ALL GRADES

PLAIN BLACK SILKS;

ALL VARIETIES

LADIES' DRESS GOODS;

HOSIERY,

A large assortment for Ladies, Misses, Men & Boys;

LADIES' AND MEN'S UNDERWEAR;

With an assortment of

Lace Points, Spring and Summer Shawls.

A FULL STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS, SERVANTS' WEAR, &c.; with every other article to be found in the best DRY GOODS HOUSES
C. DUVALL & CO.,
my24 Opposite Bank of Kentucky.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

CAPT. I. P. WALKER will run a line of Omnibuses from the corner of Third and Market streets, up Market to Preston, and out Preston to Knapp's Garden every 30 minutes. Monday April 1st, 1861.
apl dtf

NOTICE.

I will exchange two small Farms for improved city property—one containing 8 acres, the other 156 acres; both well improved and good water. Apply to Col. S. A. Atchison, Louisville. [my22 d1m] H. MAYNES.

ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY,

SWEANEY & CO.,

PORTLAND AV., BELOW FOURTEENTH ST.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANUFACTURE to order, Iron Fronts, Air Grates and Sash Accompaniments; Drain Pipes, &c. Also Iron Window Caps and Sills. All orders for Iron Work promptly attended to and guaranteed. old ole

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!

Saddles, Harness and Military Articles,

Of all kinds made to order in the best and most approved style and at the very lowest prices. Persons in want of anything in my line will please give me a call—third door from Main, on Third street.
my7 d3m JOHN CROSS & CO.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, by the 2d section of the 4th article of the 33d chapter of the Revised Statutes of Kentucky, it is provided that "should there be a called session of Congress between the expiration of any Congressional term and the ensuing first Monday in August, the Governor may, by his proclamation, published in three newspapers printed in this State, order an election of representatives in Congress to be held at an earlier day, if there are thirty days between the date of publication and the day so assigned by him." And whereas, the President of the United States has issued his proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session on the 4th day of July next.

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby order an election to be held in the several Congressional Districts of the State for representatives in the Congress of the United States, in pursuance of the above recited act, on the 20TH DAY OF JUNE, 1861; the mode of conducting the election and of making returns thereof to be governed in all respects by the provisions of the laws of the laws of the Commonwealth in relation to elections.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1861, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
my4 d&wte

MEDICAL CARD,

WAR OR NO WAR, "IT IS APPOINTED UNTO ALL MEN ONCE TO DIE." BEFORE DEATH THERE IS GENERALLY SICKNESS.

DR. H. CLAY COONS has returned to Louisville, and offers his professional services to the afflicted of the city and vicinity. From his experience and success in practice, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

He trusts that it will not be considered invidious to name some of the diseases in the treatment of which he usually excels.

In fevers of all kinds incident to this climate, from typhoid down to plain Intermittent, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, and all nervous affections; Scrofula and Ulcers of all kinds, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, and all acute affections of the chest.

Female Diseases and diseases of children, Bleeding, Cupping and Drawing Teeth, performed on the shortest notice.

Office and residence on Green street, fourth door above Third, north side. je1 dtf

DR. J. WILSON,

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Dr. W. respectfully announces to the citizens of Louisville and its vicinity, that he is practicing the above profession in all its various branches, and trusts, by strict attention, to merit their future patronage.

Dr. W. having long experience in the northwest of the United States, in the treatment of all diseases to which they are subject, feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

☞ Advice, Horse and Cattle Medicine, Liniments, Ointments, &c., may be had at his Dispensary, at HENRY DUNCAN'S LIVERY STABLE, Market street, between Sixth and Seventh. Operations skillfully performed my15 d4m

MALT AND HOPS

FOR SALE.

CASH PAID FOR BARLEY

AT THE

KENTUCKY MALT HOUSE,

SOUTH SIDE MARKET STREET,

Between Sixth and Seventh.

jan21 dtfaw3t JOHN ENGELN & CO.

Medicinal.

YOU CAN'T FIND

AN ARTICLE THAT SUITS AS WELL AS Heimstreet's Inimitable

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Apothecaries and Consumers all testify that IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE ARTICLE FOR THE BALD AND GREY

Read the testimony from Kentucky.

PADUCAH, KY., July 27, 1860.

MR. W. A. BELL—

Dear Sir—I have used Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Restorative, and am satisfied, from an experience in all other preparations for the like purpose, that *it is the only article ever before the public worth purchasing.*

Yours truly, JOHN G. DALY.

PADUCAH, KY., July 27, 1860.

Messrs W. E. HAGAN & Co., Troy, N. Y.—

Gents—Above please find statement of Mr. John G. Daly, merchant of our city, in regard to Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Restorative. This testimony is given after having an experience of the preparations now before the public, and [illegible] Restoratives, and [illegible] onto the merits of the [illegible] large size. Forward by Railroad [illegible] we had before.

Very truly yours, W. A. BELL.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR,

where age or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

"ANYBODY"

Who may try it, will find that it does not color the skin, but it stimulates the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and vigor to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the hair, and with as much safety—is composed of oil and invigorating spirits, and as an article for the toilet, has no equal.

☞ Read this Letter.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 1st, 1860.

Messrs. W. E. HAGAN & Co.—

I hereby certify that my hair having become grey and my head partially *bald,* I bought from Henry Reynolds, Druggist, one of his bottles of HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. By its use my Hair was restored to its original color and thickness; it removed all dandruff, arrested its falling, and gave it a rich, glossy appearance. Its effects were entirely different from any Hair Preparation I ever used before. I know of several ladies and gentlemen, my intimate friends, who all speak of the "Inimitable" as being the best and cheapest Hair Preparation in our market. I can fully recommend it, and will refer any one to Henry Reynolds, Druggist, or the truth of my statements. WILLIAM BOSEYSHALL.

☞ Read one of the many letters received by the Proprietors:

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 2, 1860.

Messrs. W. E. HAGAN & Co., Troy, N. Y.—

Gents:—The happy results attending the use of *Heimstreet's Inimitable* (in every sense of the word,) *Hair Restorative,* seems to demand that I should give my testimony that others may profit by it. I have never used a hair preparation that I liked so well. It has *completely restored* every hair that was grey to the color it was in girlhood, and has brought it out thick and healthy. I was induced to use the article by Mr. Reynolds, your Agent here. If this letter will be of service, you may publish it.

Very respectfully yours,
Mrs. M. M. HORST, Brooklyn st.

Sold everywhere—Price 50c and $1 per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN & CO.,
Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Sold in Louisville by RAYMOND & TYLER,
WILSON, PETER & CO.,

And by all responsible Druggists everywhere.
ap10 deod&weow3m

KNOW THYSELF.

DR. J. H. McCANN is a regularly educated Physician and devotes [illegible] condition and [illegible] of the pulse and its peculiarities without asking [illegible] questions. Some profess to do this, yet are careful to ask some leading questions or [illegible] in a clue to the disease. We do nothing of that kind and have invariably given entire satisfaction.—Consultations and examinations

FREE OF CHARGE.

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by a new method of Medicated Inhalation [illegible] treatment. We offer new remedies [illegible] which have proved a speedy and [illegible] in the following diseases, viz: Bronchitis, all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, all diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, of the Kidneys, [illegible], Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fever, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Ruptures, [illegible] and, in short, all curable diseases. We are not a "one-idea" Doctor, and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery. ☞ No extra charge made to patients for the application of Magneto Electricity.

FEMALE DISEASES.

Females troubled with [illegible] Irregularities, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, [illegible], Polypus of the Uterus, [illegible] of the Uterus, [illegible] nervous, all Urinary [illegible] Menstruation, Nervous Debility, &c., all be speedily cured without the use of [illegible] injurious or unpleasant [illegible]. Have no delicacy in calling, but [illegible] troubles may be. I do [illegible] yourself under my treatment [illegible] afflicted are cordially invited to [illegible] themselves. All communications [illegible] and all letters addressed [illegible] stamp, giving symptoms and [illegible] will receive prompt attention.

☞ Office on First street, [illegible] Market, Louisville, Ky. Office hours [illegible] A. M. to 8 P. M.

Medicine sent to all parts of the United States.

Address J. H. McCANN, M. D.,
m10 dtf [illegible], Ky.

DR. HALL'S

LOUISVILLE

MEDICAL INFIRMARY,

Conducted on the plan of the Hospital Des Veneriens, Paris.

[illegible]

DR. HALL'S AMERICAN PERIODICAL PILLS—[illegible]

Patients living at a distance can be [illegible] by sending a description of their disease and inclosing a stamp.

Medicines sent to any address.

☞ Office No. 116 Jefferson street, between First and Second. Office open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
fob21 d&wtf L. HALL, M. D.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,

Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky for the treatment of all the Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs.

A MEDICAL REPORT,

Containing Thirty Five Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a State of Health and Disease.

PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS.

☞ Sent free of postage to all parts of the country

Seminal Weakness, [illegible] and body, pointing out the [illegible] thod of Treatment, the only rational [illegible] cessful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on the receipt of TEN CENTS, or fifteen copies for $1.

Those afflicted with any of the above diseases, before placing themselves under the care of any one, should first read this invaluable book.

The Consulting Surgeon may be consulted daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., on all diseases [illegible] above work treats; and patients at a distance, by sending a statement of their symptoms, can have medicines sent to any part of the country free from damage or detection. For particulars, send for our Blank Chart, containing a list of questions, our terms, &c. All letters must be addressed, and communications [illegible]

DR. DEWEES' FEMALE [illegible] REGULATOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Irregularities, &c., and [illegible] Preventive of pregnancy.

CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during PREGNANCY, as they are sure to produce Miscarriage. Price $1 per box, and may be sent by mail.

☞ GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY is the only Institution of its kind in the [illegible] has been recognized by judicial [illegible] perpetual.

OFFICE, No. 314 FIFTH STREET, between Market and Jefferson, [illegible]

All letters for Books or Medicines [illegible] be directed to DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Our correspondents in the Seceded States will please direct to "NASHVILLE, TENN. IN CARE OF LOUISVILLE COURIER COMPANY." my26 d&w f

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

I have on hand and for sale, a lot of the finest OLD WHISKY in the State, from 4 to [illegible] years old, made to my order by the best whisky makers in the State. I warrant it to be pure copper-distilled, sweet mash, made from hand to degrees above proof. For further information, address box 208, Post-office, Louisville, Ky., or my office, 227 Fourth street.
ap23 dtf E. F. WILLIAMS.

FORST HOUSE,

RUSSELLVILLE, KY.

DRURY W. POOR....Proprietor.

☞ PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. ☜

☞ Passengers and Baggage carried to and from the Railroad Depot, free of charge. [illegible]

Spring Wagons! Spring Wagons!

COOLING & BLUNDEN,

MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND

Have for sale several sizes of CHAMBERLAIN & CO.'S Celebrated SPRING WAGONS which they will sell low for cash. m3 dtf

KEARSLEY CARTER .... JAMES BUCHANAN.

CARTER & BUCHANAN,

DEALERS IN

Garden and Grass Seeds,

And Manufacturers of

Agricultural Implements,

[illegible] LOUISVILLE, KY.

Medicinal.

LOUISVILLE

Private Medical Dispensary,

Conducted on the European Plan,

For the Cure of all Private Diseases.

These afflicted with any disease of a PRIVATE NATURE, who would escape the imposition of ignorant quacks, should not fail to read "DR. GATES' PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE on SEXUAL DISEASES," a new and revised edition, of one hundred pages, handsomely illustrated with plates and engravings representing the [illegible] of both sex in a state of health and [illegible] private diseases incident [illegible] nervousness and sex[illegible] seminal weakness, [illegible] TEN CENTS.

[illegible] and OLD MEN, who [illegible] or excessive indul[illegible] produced seminal [illegible] in advance of their years [illegible] former health and vigor [illegible].

[illegible] PREVENTIVE POWDERS [illegible] from any cause, wish to [illegible] their offsprings, can do so [illegible] health or constitution. Price, [illegible] stamps.

[illegible] FEMALE MONTHLY [illegible] remedy for irregulari[illegible]. Price, by mail, $1 and one [illegible].

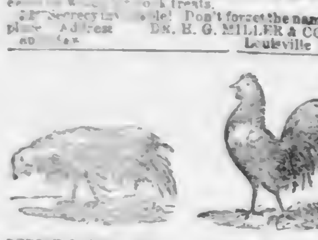
[illegible] Pills should not be taken du[illegible] as they are sure to produce mis[illegible].

[illegible] distance, who wish to be cured at [illegible] receipt of a brief statement [illegible] of such questions as we [illegible] interview, and on receipt [illegible] forward medicines par[illegible] free from damage or [illegible] of the country, with full [illegible].

[illegible] from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. [illegible] A. M.) at his office, North[illegible] Market streets. Private, [illegible] street, Louisville, Ky.

[illegible] hereafter be conducted [illegible] of DR. H. G. MILLER & [illegible] and letters should be ad[illegible] can, as heretofore, be con[illegible] business hours, on all dis[illegible] treats.

[illegible] Secrecy [illegible] Don't forget the name and place. Address DR. H. G. MILLER & CO., [illegible] Louisville Ky.



BEFORE TAKING THE ELIXIR. AFTER TAKING THE ELIXIR.

DR. WRIGHT'S

CELEBRATED

REJUVENATING ELIXIR!

Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principle by one of the ablest Chemists of the age.

[illegible] a new medicine, the result of [illegible] discoveries in the vegetable kingdom, [illegible] entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn out systems [illegible] by accomplished quacks to the suffering. [illegible] knowing the deception practised [illegible] at once to have this Elixir tested by the whole Medical faculty, who, [illegible] one dissenting voice, have given in their [illegible] its perfect and undivided control over the [illegible] physical man when his frame has been [illegible], and when all other medicines known to the [illegible] have been tried in vain. Long [illegible] years of patient investigation, and a [illegible] have crowned the [illegible], and he now offers the Elixir to suffering humanity as the *only* thing that can cure the following diseases—namely,

General Debility;
Mental and Physical Depression,
Imbecility,
Determination of Blood to the Head
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability;
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Dyspepsia,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization of the Organs of Generation
Palpitation of the Heart,
and in fact, all the concomitants of a nervous and debilitated state of the system.

AS A STIMULANT

It [illegible] from alcoholic preparations. It [illegible] in any shape: it continues [illegible] gradually and efficiently, as [illegible] exists for its presence.

AS A FEMALE MEDICINE,

It is equal [illegible] and effective and restores the [illegible] and safer than all the other medicines which have [illegible] the market, and which are only [illegible]. In place of assisting or [illegible] the constitution for a very good reason [illegible] from the effusion of minds [illegible] other professor altogether.

NO MINERALS!

Dr. Wright [illegible] his professional character [illegible] that no minerals whatever form [illegible] part of the ingredients of this REJUVENATING ELIXIR—well knowing [illegible] the community by [illegible].

[illegible] Dr. Wright would say, Never despair. No matter how worn down you may be—no matter how weak you are—no matter what the cause may have been—forsake at once [illegible] from hygienic principles [illegible].

REJUVENATING ELIXIR.

And you will [illegible] a new man—a pride instead of [illegible] to your friends, and a healthy [illegible] member of the human family.

[illegible] per bottle or three bottles for $[illegible] forwarded [illegible] all parts of the United States. [illegible] Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. The trade supplied at a [illegible]. For sale by the proprietors, J. [illegible] & CO., 2[illegible] and 15[illegible] Church st., New Orleans, La.

Sold [illegible] Louisville by RAYMOND & TYLER, and [illegible] Druggists everywhere. [illegible] deaw&weowly

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

A COMPOUND REMEDY, DESIGNED to be the most effectual ALTERATIVE that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, [illegible] with other substances of still greater [illegible] an effective antidote [illegible] is reputed to cure. It [illegible] is wanted by those [illegible] Strumous complaints, and that one [illegible] prove of [illegible] afflicted [illegible] [illegible] found in the [illegible] complaints.

[illegible] Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Douloureux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire and indeed the whole class of [illegible] arising from impurity of the Blood.

[illegible] will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health.—Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

[illegible] have been misled by [illegible] a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have [illegible], for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. [illegible] Sarsaparilla, and intend [illegible] shall rescue the name [illegible] which rests upon it. And [illegible] for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, [illegible] should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle, Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC, in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by

[illegible] ROBINSON & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, Main street.

[illegible] d&weowly

CHEAP JEWELRY!

[illegible] of wonder—the development [illegible] and branches of science; the [illegible] of mechanism [illegible] to bear upon the diversified [illegible] of the arts. The greatest [illegible] has been achieved in [illegible] of Jewelry to most of the [illegible] has recently been noticed and [illegible] a magazine devoted [illegible] of the last, and [illegible] of [illegible] NATHAN WHITE, on [illegible] cost of which is but [illegible] article.

READ THIS.—[illegible] Merino, Lambswool, Cashmere and Cotton Underskirts and Drawers, at cost! cost! on Main street, 3 doors above Third, at [illegible] A. D. MANSFIELD'S.

By Telegraph.

From the Evening Telegraph.

PRESIDENT'S WAR MESSAGE.

$200,000,000 LOAN ASKED

Concentration of United States Reserve Force at Washington.

Cairo to be Attacked To-morrow.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH.

Shots Exchanged at Acquia Creek.

EVACUATION OF HARPER'S FERRY.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Butler to Demonstrate.

LANDER'S FORCED MARCH.

WINCHESTER MENACED.

General Slack Arrested.

From Washington.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The President is working on his message. He will take the highest ground in favor of prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor and finishing it by winter, if possible, recommending a call for half a million of men, and appropriating $200,000,000.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, will be tendered a Major Generalship.

The 2d R. I. Regiment is ordered to Washington, where there is to be a concentration of the whole available reserve force, in order to make a forward march towards Richmond.

Captain Chauncy has taken command of the Susquehanna, and will sail for the Gulf in the course of the week.

Lieutenant Col. Lellerts with 200 District volunteers, had a skirmish with 100 cavalry near Seneca Mills, twenty-eight miles above Washington. Two Virginians were killed, one supposed to be Capt. Shreves. The Virginians retreated. None of our troops were injured.

A detachment of the 6th Regiment, guarding a propeller sent here from Annapolis, with stores &c., was attacked on their return, below Acquia Creek, Saturday. Several shots were fired by the rebel's, which were returned with grape and cannister. No injury was done us.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

There is reason for a confident belief that Gen. Scott is fully prepared to keep the rebel chiefs on the back track, at least till they shall have evacuated Virginia and Tennessee. The whole rebel force, except the rear guard at Manassas Junction, is said to be retreating to Richmond. Every point on the Potomac from Williamsport to Acquia Creek is now guarded by Federal troops.

An army officer has just arrived here from Cairo with dispatches for Gen. Scott. He states that intelligence has been received there that the rebel force under command of Gen. Pillow had everything in readiness, and were expecting to move towards Cairo on the 18th inst. They have transports sufficient to carry 18,000 or 20,000 men. The commander at Cairo had no doubt of his ability to resist any force the rebels might bring against him.

It appears from information communicated to our officers that Pillow was expecting aid from Kentucky and Missouri, the Governors of those States having given assurances to that effect. Arrangements had been made by Prentiss which would prevent any such aid. It is understood to be the intention of the Government owing to a request of the commanding officer in the Southwest, to concentrate more troops in that vicinity.

From Baltimore.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

BALTIMORE, June 16.—Three hundred Confederate troops are reported at Leesburg; doubtless will retire on the approach of our troops. Col. Morehead's regiment of Pennsylvania soldiers, encamped at Locust Point, marched through our streets this morning en route for Washington, where an important movement is confidently predicted within a short time.

We have a report that Gen. Butler will make a demonstration towards Yorktown within 48 hours.

Accounts of the battle at Bethel, through a secession channel, gives out one killed and three wounded. The one killed was shot by Duryee's Zouaves while firing a building in which they had taken refuge from Col. Magruder's guns. They further report that they had no rifled cannon, and nothing but howitzers. They defy the approach of Butler on Yorktown. Masked batteries line the route.

[Special to the N. Y. Times.]

Col. Lander has left Philippi where he was at the head of five regiments, and it is supposed he has made a forced march across the mountains to Winchester, a distance of about fifteen miles.

From Point of Rocks.

[Special Dispatch to the World.]

POINT OF ROCKS, June 15.—We have additional particulars of the Harper's Ferry evacuation. It appears that all flint-lock muskets, sugar, coffee, cotton, machinery, &c., which they could not take away, were thrown into the river. Nothing of any value is left. The rebels received information that the Federal troops were going to Winchester to fortify it and cut off their retreat, which caused their evacuation of the place and retreat to Winchester, where they will be enforced from Richmond.—There were from 15,000 to 20,000 troops at the Ferry.

The Kentucky and Mississippi troops said they came to fight, and wanted to go and take Washington on their own account.

At the Point of Rocks, 61 rebel cavalry are reported as being across the river.—The rear of the main body of the rebels was only ten miles from the Ferry at noon.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 16, via BALTIMORE, 17.—A person just from Newport News reports a skirmish this morning. Three companies sent out by Col. Phelps to drive in cattle belonging to the Secessionists, were fired upon by a company of light horse cavalry, and three men wounded. The rebels escaped and the detachment succeeded in its purpose.

The rebels were evidently landing a large body of troops at the point seven miles above Newportnews on the same side of the river. Steamers come down the river daily. An attack from that quarter is anticipated.

The experiment with Sawyer's American rifled cannon, at the Rip Raps last evening, was a brilliant success. Sewall's Point is clearly within the range of the [illegible].

Seven of the eleven shells exploded a short distance from the Rebel camp, and one of them over their entrenchments. It created a sensation among the Secessionists. A house near the Secessionists displayed a white flag.

Arrival of the Jura.

FARTHER POINT, June 16.—The Jura from Liverpool on the 6th via. Londonderry the 7th, passed this point at 9 o'clock for Quebec. Lord John Russell said in Parliament he had no knowledge of the Canadian volunteer regiment tendering their services to the United States Government. Of course he could not say what action would be taken.

Five cases containing 100 rifles directed to the Commercial Bank, New York, intended for the steamship Adriatic, were stopped at Galway, the agent of the line refusing to let them pass.

Italy.—Count Cavour died on the morning of the 6th. The event caused profound sensation.

It was rumored that Garribaldi contemplates a visit to America in a month or two if a war in Italy appears unlikely.

From New York.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The steamer Peerless has arrived here from Toronto under American colors. The steamers Atlantic and Baltic are to be converted into gun boats. The Florada and Augusta are sealed up ready to transport troops.

The steamer Bienville arrived from Havana 12th. Sugars unchanged. Stock, 240,000 boxes.

Deserters Hung at Harper's Ferry

HAGERSTOWN, June 1[illegible].—[illegible] Harper's Ferry [illegible] and [illegible] here yesterday [illegible] attempted [illegible] of the young [illegible] hung [illegible] at Martinsburg [illegible].

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June [illegible].—[illegible] Brigadier General [illegible] troops into the service of [illegible] of the United States [illegible] way [illegible] with [illegible] to Fort Leavenworth.

Marine Disasters.

CLEVELAND, June 1[illegible].—The schooner Fremont, with 14,000 bushels of wheat for Buffalo, sank in the river last night. Also, the schooner [illegible], with a cargo of wheat for Buffalo, [illegible] of the piers, full of water. Both [illegible] are insured in Buffalo.

River and Weather.

CINCINNATI, June [illegible] M.—River fallen [illegible] feet [illegible] 11 feet [illegible] channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 70.

PITTSBURG, June 17, M.—River [illegible] and falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

[illegible]

Amusements.

MOZART HALL.

THEATER;

Under the Direction of

MESSRS. GRIERSON AND HAMILTON.

MIRTH AND MUSIC.

ADMISSION .... [illegible] AND 15 CENTS.

[illegible] Change of performance every night. je 1 dtf

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.

[illegible]

WOLF & [illegible],

MANUFACTURERS OF [illegible]

[illegible]

Watches, Clocks, Silver and Plated Ware.

[illegible]

WATER WORKS

[illegible]

Thos. Williams & Co.,

[illegible]

Kanawha Salt.

[illegible]

COAL. COAL.

[illegible]

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

FOR SPRING!

[illegible]

[illegible] COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Butter, Cheese and Produce.

[illegible]

COTTON, CARPETS, AND BATTING FACTORY

Corner [illegible] and [illegible] Streets,

[illegible]

N. B.—[illegible]

310 Green Street.

THE HOME

[illegible]

WATER! WATER!

LOUISVILLE PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.

NO. 4[illegible] THIRD [illegible]

Water Pipes, Hydrants, Rams &c.

[illegible]

F. FABEL & CO.,

[illegible]

LARD OIL, SOAP,

Star and Tallow Candles, &c.

[illegible]

LADY SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

All Machines [illegible]

W. H. C. DRYDEN,

Commission Merchant

AND

FEED AND PRODUCE DEALERS,

No. 33 Third street, bet. Main and the River, LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

[illegible] of which [illegible] at I. F. STONE & CO'S, Main street. [illegible] One square above the Galt House.

Special Notices.

The Very Best!

No Doubt of It!

WHAT?

Why, [illegible]'s [illegible] Hair Restorative [illegible] recommends it.

Price [illegible] per bottle. Sold everywhere.

WM. [illegible] & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. [illegible] ap1d deod&weow3m

RAYMOND & TYLER'S QUICK YEAST POWDER!

If you want fine, agreeable and healthful light bread or cakes for breakfast or supper, use RAYMOND & TYLER'S Yeast Powder.

If you have a barrel of flour so mean that ordinary yeast will not raise it, try RAYMOND & TYLER'S Yeast Powder, by all means.

If you wish to use Yeast Powder free from any deleterious drugs which often bring on dyspepsia, use RAYMOND & TYLER'S Yeast Powder.

[illegible] at our Store, No. 74 Fourth street, near Main, and by the respectable Grocers in town and country. je1 d [illegible]

BUTTER! BUTTER!

The very best brands of New York and W. R. Butter, in good shipping order, in firkins of 25, 50 and 100 lbs. [illegible]

[illegible] XXX [illegible], in [illegible] half bbls, [illegible] on hand and sold lower than any other good [illegible].

50 bbl. Cider Vinegar;

[illegible] No. 1 Lake Superior White Fish;

[illegible] do do do Herring;

[illegible] Shaker Brooms;

[illegible] Potatoes;

50 bbls superior Mecca Oil, for all kinds of machinery of steamboats or railroads, and is much cheaper and better than Lard Oil.

For sale low to close consignments, by

BOWEN & CO.,

[illegible] No. 142 Wall street, Louisville, Ky.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

For the restoration to health of those who have been stricken by apoplexy or paralysis they are the only reliable medicine. In all affections of the [illegible] and bowels their [illegible] saves life [illegible] cures. Pneumonia, pleurisy, cholera, [illegible], worms, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, dysentery, whether from malaria, eating unripe [illegible] or other faults in diet, yield to their influence. Asthma, gout, rheumatism, liver affections, [illegible] of any organ, fevers, [illegible] and other [illegible] fevers; bilious diseases, [illegible], St. Vitus' dance, smallpox, measles, croup, erysipelas, white swellings, piles, ulcers [illegible] thirty years' continuance and especially [illegible] of the liver, have all been cured permanently by these celebrated Vegetable Universal Pills. In female complaints and nervous diseases they have been equally successful. (Vide change of life, both first and second periods.) Epilepsy, depression of spirits, frightful dreams, all obstructions and relaxations are by them cured, dispersed and prevented.

[illegible] person. Sold by J. B. WILDER & [illegible] RAYMOND & TYLER, Fourth [illegible] Louisville, Ky., and by all respectable deal[illegible]. my29 d[illegible]

[illegible] CHEMISTS

[illegible]

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

it has been

ANALYZED

and

PRONOUNCED POISONLESS.

[illegible] is sold under the highest scientific [illegible] as the

ONLY DYE

ever manufactured either in Europe or America that

Perfectly Imitates Nature.

Prepared by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. je6 d&wlm

[illegible]

WARD & CARY,

WHOLESALE

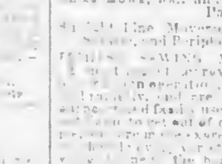
LIQUOR MERCHANTS,

Main street, bet. Fifth and Sixth,

[illegible] FOR SALE AT PRICES [illegible]

[illegible]

GREENMAN & TRUE'S



NEW

SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE!

WARRANTED THE BEST IN THE MARKET

[illegible] Howe, Jr., and S. H. Bones's Combined Patents.

[illegible] Line Movements, Original Transverse [illegible] and Periphery Cam Feed Wheel.

[illegible] SEWING MACHINES combine the [illegible] improvements, are nearly noiseless [illegible] in operation, run with the greatest ease [illegible] and are better adapted for general [illegible] than any other. They are [illegible] to get out of order, are exceedingly simple [illegible] excess for real practical utility [illegible] variety of sewing, from the finest [illegible] the heaviest woolen goods, both [illegible] work. Any person may [illegible] them in a very short time.

[illegible] with all other old style machines [illegible] trouble, requiring so [illegible] and such an amount of [illegible] to use them to advantage as to render them of little comparative [illegible].

[illegible] Sewing Machines manufactured by [illegible] & True are not liable to these objections [illegible] They will do more and [illegible] any other machine ever offered [illegible] to the [illegible] lock-stitch [illegible] specimen [illegible] any material you wish, and you [illegible].

[illegible] WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

[illegible]

T. JOHNSTON, Main street, 2 doors above Third, Louisville, Ky.

J. C. JACK, Louisville, Ky. | E. W. JACK, New Orleans, La.

JACK & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Provision & Commission Merchants,

No. [illegible] NORTH SIDE MAIN STREET

Between Third and Fourth

LOUISVILLE, KY

SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES—

[illegible]

[illegible] JACK & BROTHER, 518 Main st.

[illegible] TOBACCO—

[illegible] Missouri Tobacco;

[illegible] do do;

[illegible] Va. and Ky. Tobacco

[illegible] JACK & BROTHER, 518 Main st.

[illegible] bales Negro Jeans [illegible] for sale [illegible] JACK & BROTHER, No. 518 Main st.

KANAWHA SALT—[illegible] bbls Kanawha Salt, [illegible] in store and for sale by JACK & BROTHER, 518 Main

GROCERIES—

[illegible] Gunpowder Tea;

[illegible]

[illegible] JACK & BROTHER, No. 518 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

FOR INVALIDS.

[illegible] dispensed with Soda [illegible] Fountain.

O. H. STRATTAN, Capitol Drug Store, opposite the Post Office.

PRESCRIPTIONS

[illegible] at all hours. O. H. STRATTAN, Capitol Drug Store, opposite the Post office.

Ground Pepper and Spices.

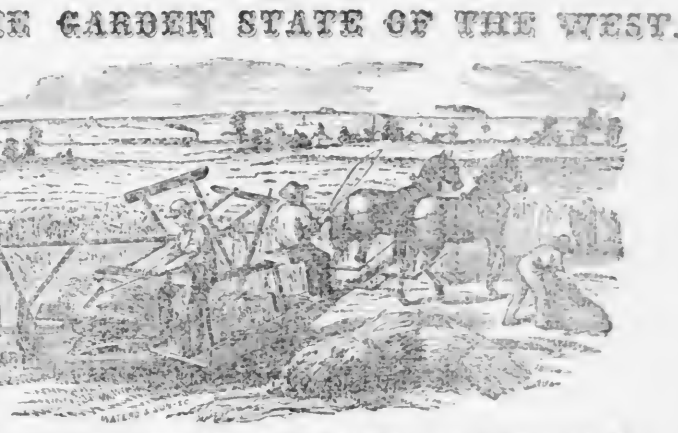
[illegible] at the CAPITOL DRUG [illegible] O. H. STRATTAN, Proprietor.

Compound Buckeye Pile Salve,

MANUFACTURED and sold exclusively at the Capitol Drug Store, opposite the Post office. my6 dtf O. H. STRATTAN, Apothecary.

HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS

IN THE GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.



THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., HAVE FOR SALE

1,200,000 ACRES OF RICH FARMING LANDS,

In Tracts of Forty Acres and upward on Long Credit and at Low Prices.

THE attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance and industry, to provide comfortable homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively speaking, very little capital.

LANDS OF ILLINOIS.

No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no portion of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, CORN and WHEAT, as the Prairies of Illinois.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.

These lands are contiguous to a railroad 700 miles in length, which connects with other roads and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.

Over $100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses; the TAXES ARE LIGHT, and must consequently every day decrease.

THE STATE DEBT.

The State debt is only $10,106,398 14, and within the last three years has been reduced $2,959,746 80, and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.

PRESENT POPULATION.

The State is rapidly filling up with population; 868,025 persons having been added since 1850, making the present population 1,723,663, a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The Agricultural Products of Illinois are greater than those of any other state. The products sent out during the past year exceeded 1,500,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 35,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.

FERTILITY OF THE SOIL.

Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.

TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.

Since 1854 the Company have sold 1,300,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through these lands at an expense of $30,000,000. In 1850 the population of forty-nine counties, through which it runs, was only 335,598 since which 479,293 have been added; making the whole population 814,891, a gain of 143 per cent.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,600,000 bushels of grain, and 250,000 barrels of flour were forwarded over the line last year.

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The prices of these lands vary from $6 to $25 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. First class farming lands sell for about $10 to $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land as compared with wood land is in the ratio of 1 to 10 in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be

ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE,

at six per cent per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent., payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five and six years from date of sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated, each and every year, for five years from date of sale, so that at the end of five years, one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.

TWENTY PER CENT. WILL BE DEDUCTED

from the valuation for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be five dollars.

Pamphlets descriptive of the lands, soil, climate, productions, prices, and terms of payment, can be had on application to

J. W. FOSTER, Land Commissioner,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

For the name of the Towns, Villages and Cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railroad, see pages 188, 189 and 190 Appleton's Railway Guide.

Insurance.

JANUARY 1ST, 1861.

ÆTNA

Insurance Company

OF

Hartford, Connecticut.

CASH $1000,000.

ASSETS.

BANK STOCKS—In New York, Hartford, Boston, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and other places	$1,905,309 50
UNITED STATES STOCK AND STATE STOCK: New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Michigan, Indiana	438,570 00
CITY STOCK—Hartford, Rochester, Brooklyn, Jersey City, New York	182,100 50
RAILROAD STOCKS—Hartford & New Haven, Boston & Worcester, Conn. River	94,550 00
MORTGAGE BONDS	87,434 30
REAL ESTATE—Unincumbered	89,506 37
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS	1,250 00
CASH—On hand and deposited on call, and in Agent's hands	566,392 65
	$3,265,173 32

LIABILITIES.

CLAIMS—Unadjusted and not due	$181,676 64

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully solicit, and will take pleasure in attending to your insurance wants.

PRATHER & SIMRALL, AGENTS,

No. 416 Main street, over Wilson, Peter & Co's. feb8 d6m st

Guthrie Insurance and Trust Co.

Chartered Capital .... $[illegible]

Paid in and secured 100,000

This Company is now organized and ready to engage in a general FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE business, on liberal terms.

Office in basement of Southern [illegible] corner of Main and Bullitt streets, Louisville, Ky.

ANDREW GRAHAM, President.

J. A. PEYTON, Secretary

DIRECTORS.

W. A. Duckwall, Dennis Long, J. P. Marshall, Kearsley Carter, Jacob F. Weller, Alex. Craig, John H. Hutchison, Jacob L. Smyser, Wm. Musselman, Jo. D. Allen, B. C. Levi, Ben. F. Avery.

my7 dtf

Office of the Franklin Insurance Company,

OF LOUISVILLE.

APRIL 1st, 1861.

At a meeting of the Stockholders held this day to elect a President and twelve Directors to serve the present year, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES TRABUE, President.

DIRECTORS.

William Garvin, William Gay, William Hughes, James S. Lithgow, John W. Anderson, Warren Newcomb, James B. Wilder, Samuel L. Nock, William Terry, Geo. W. Morris, W. Geo. Anderson, Joseph P. Torbitt.

ABRAHAM HITE, Secretary.

The attention of Merchants and Stock Traders is particularly invited to this old established and successful Insurance Company which continues to do a GENERAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE BUSINESS on the most liberal terms. Office corner of Main and Bullitt streets, over Commercial Bank.

ap3 d&wtf ABRAHAM HITE, Sec'y.

MUTUAL INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMP'Y.

Office in Newcomb's Building, corner Main and Bullitt streets—entrance on Bullitt street.

Chartered Capital....$[illegible],000

Paid in and secured... [illegible],000

Risks taken on shipments by steamboats, by vessels at sea, and by the usual modes of inland transportation; also on buildings and goods against loss or damage by fire.

R. LIEGE, President.

CHAS. Q. ARMSTRONG, Vice Pres't.

Jos. L. DANFORTH, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

R. H. Woolfolk, David R. Young, Wm. E. Stoddard, John S. Brannin, John T. Moore, John A. Dunlop, James Bridgeford, W. G. Breau, John R. Allen, W. C. Hall.

1e19 dtf

A. V. DU PONT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

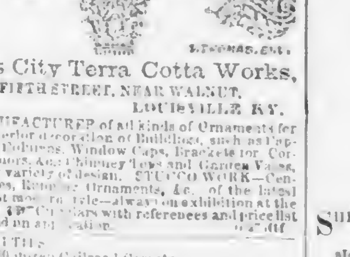
NEWS, BOOK, AND COLORED PAPERS,

ALSO WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAPER OF ALL KINDS.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AT THE OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE PAPER MILL, No. 1[illegible] [illegible] STREET. [illegible]

P. BANNON'S



Falls City Terra Cotta Works,

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WALNUT,

LOUISVILLE KY.

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of Ornaments for exterior decoration of Buildings, such as Capitals for Columns, Window Caps, Brackets for Cornices, Doors, &c.; Chimney Tops and Garden Vases, every variety of design. STUCCO WORK—Center pieces, Running Ornaments, &c., of the latest and most modern style—always on exhibition at the Works. Circulars with references and price list to be had on application. [illegible] dtf

VARIETIES—

[illegible] dozen Railroad Corsets;

[illegible] new style Skirts;

[illegible] Suspenders;

Patent [illegible], Needles, Pins;

Buttons, Combs, Whalebone,

Ruffling, Crochet Braid, &c., &c.;

Just received and for sale cheap by

fen19 T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN.

SUGAR—1,000 hhds fair to prime Sugar in store and for sale by

my7 H. D. NEWCOMB & BO.

Musselman & Son,

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,

THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND THE RIVER, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

WHERE WE WILL AT ALL TIMES KEEP A GOOD ARTICLE OF [illegible] MANUFACTURE [illegible] VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI and [illegible] the attention of the WHOLESALE TRADE. Terms liberal. [illegible]

Professional.

MADAME ISABEL SNELL,

Doctress and Astrologist,

539 Eighth street, second door from Grayson

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Louisville that she is able to tell anything they have in their mind, and can help persons out of trouble, no matter what it is. She was born with a secret that enables her to surpass any one else in telling fortunes. She can also find out through the secret all circumstances of sickness, and can tell what will cure, as there are roots growing for every disease in the world.

Madame is the only one that can make Dr. Hofland's Life Essence pure. This mixture is good for all diseases, and can only be bought at her office, Market street, between First and Second, No. 1[illegible], over the book store.

Every person that is depressed and troubled about war should call on her, as she is the only one that inherited the secret from *la Norma*, the great Fortune-Teller that assisted Napoleon of France in all his undertakings, and made him successful in all his battles. She waves $1,000 that no one can surpass her. Please call and see her, and you will be relieved. Those who are too poor to pay (*for the Union*) can come without money; and those who don't believe, call at 12 o'clock at night and she will make them believe. [illegible] mys d[illegible]

J. I. FELIX .... J. M. ROGERS

FELIX & ROGERS,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

Office in Court Place, Louisville, Ky.

WILL practice their profession in the Courts of Louisville and in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort.

Special attention given to collections.

J. M. ROGERS, Notary Public for Jefferson county. myl1 dly

JOHN L. SCOTT,

Attorney at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE ADJOINING "YEOMAN" OFFICE

REFERENCES.—Gov. Magoffin, Frankfort, Ky.; Judge Duvall, Georgetown, Ky.; Pres. Milligan, Bacon College, Ky.; Dr. Hopson, Lexington, Ky.; Judge Frazier, Frankfort, Ky.; Chancellor Trimble, Paducah, Ky.; Hon. Wm. E. Simms, Paris, Ky.; Hon. J. C. Mason, Owingsville, Ky., Judge Whitaker, Maysville, Ky.; Elder W. T. Moore, Frankfort, Ky [illegible] dly*

LAW CARD.

JOHN JONES, Jr.,

(COUNTY ATTORNEY.)

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Court Place, Louisville Ky., will give prompt attention to Legal business in the Courts of Louisville and the Court of Appeals. dec12 dtf

MADAME BARNUM,

THE CELEBRATED SPANISH

ASTROLOGIST, CLAIRVOYANTE,

—AND—

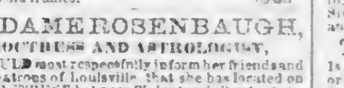
FEMALE PHYSICIAN,

No. 221 Main street, South side, between Brook and Floyd.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Louisville, that she has just arrived in the city, and can be consulted on all matters pertaining to Life, either Past, Present, or Future, Tracing the lines of Life from infancy to old age, particularizing each event in regard to Business, Love, Marriage, Courtship, Losses, Law Matters, and Sickness of Relatives and Friends at a Distance.

The Madame will show her visitors a life-like representation of their future husbands and wives. The Madame has a magic art, and can reconcile quarrels between men and wives or other people. She also has on hand a series of original paintings of her own fancy, which she has been for many years setting up, which she will exhibit for a small compensation, with the Madame in her painting costume at her own native land. jy20 dtf

E. SINCERE,



Louisville Optical Institute,

Main street, under National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

IMPROVED SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES of every description, in gold, silver and steel, correctly fitted to the Eye; Microscopes, Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Mathematical and Physical Instruments, Electric Machines, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views in a great variety.

Artificial Human Eyes inserted, and New Glasses set into old frames. [illegible] dtf

MADAME ROSENBAUGH,

DOCTRESS AND ASTROLOGIST,

WOULD most respectfully inform her friends and patrons of Louisville, that she has located on TENTH STREET, between Walnut and Chestnut sts. her name is at the door—where she is ready to practice upon all standing diseases that flesh and blood are heir to, such as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Liver Complaint, Fits, Blindness, Deafness, Affection of the Spleen, Rheumatism and Palsy; and will warrant cures in all cases of Cancer, Scrofula, Tetter, Erysipelas, Bunions and Corns, when the patient is not beyond the reach of medical aid.

Madame R. being the first Astrologist of the city, will also guarantee to give true and correct information on all the events of life; of what chances are before; whether you will marry; will tell of absent friends, and trace lost property, &c. She has a secret connected with her profession which will enable any one to obtain many points in business or lessons. She has also in her possession the celebrated ROCK DIAMOND, brought from Africa, wherein persons can see their future partners, friends or others. Madame R. is happy to say that she is the only person that can give lucky numbers in Lottery.

P. S.—Madame R. being a natural Medium, will answer any questions.

Fee from 50 cents to $2, for Ladies and Gentlemen. [illegible] dtf

HOUSEKEEPERS

Who are cleaning and changing CARPETS, should not put them down again without the PARNT CARPET LINING, to be had only at WILKIN'S, west side Fourth st., between Main and Market. ap4 dtf

SHEETINGS—

500 bales Brown Sheetings;

1,000 do Batting;

store and for sale by

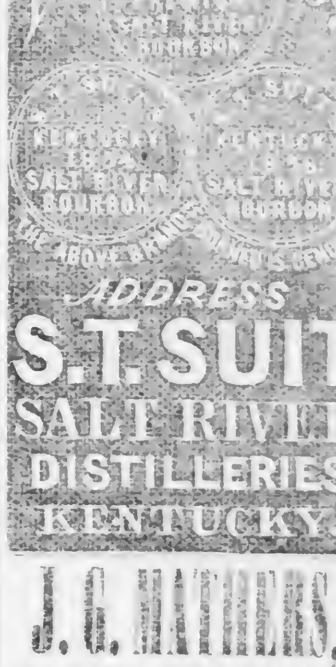
H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.,

[illegible] Agents of Indiana Cotton Mills

TAR—100 bbls Carolina Tar in store and for sale by [illegible] TYLER & MARTIN

BI. CARB SODA—200 casks New Castle Soda in store and for sale by NOCK, WICKS & CO [illegible]

BLOCK-TIN—5,000 lbs English Banca Block-Tin a superior article, for sale by WALLACE, LITHGOW & CO



J. G. MATHERS,

IN HIS NEW STORE

Adjoining Bank of Louisville,

MAIN STREET,

South side, between Third and Fourth,

DEALER and IMPORTER

IN

TRIMMING GOODS,

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

CARPETING OIL CLOTHS,

AND GENERAL

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

A [illegible] QUANTITY, QUALITY, BEAUTY AND CHEAPNESS [illegible]

[illegible] DALL, late of the New York Cash [illegible] man. [illegible]

J. H. MONTGOMERY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

[illegible] Jefferson street, between [illegible] and Fourth,

[illegible]

P. S. [illegible] J. H. Montgomery [illegible]

PARGNY'S

CONFECTIONERY

AND

RESTAURANT.

MONS. J. PARGNY begs leave to announce to his friends and the public [illegible] having [illegible] arrangements [illegible] completed, and the various departments of his business are fully organized.

THE LADIES' RESTAURANT

Is a new feature in this city, and Mons. Pargny pledges himself that it shall be conducted in the most orderly and unexceptionable manner. [illegible] and every care will be taken that the [illegible] shall be only such [illegible] the most fastidious [illegible]. All the delicacies of the season, together with SHERBETS, ICES, &c., are always on hand, winter and summer.

THE CONFECTIONERY

Is supplied with everything that can [illegible] or please [illegible] taste. [illegible] before been offered for sale [illegible].

The Gentlemen's Restaurant

Is quiet and orderly. [illegible]

Parties, private and public Dinners, Suppers, &c., will be supplied in the best manner, and on reasonable terms, either at the Restaurant or elsewhere. [illegible]

E. J. PETERS ..... R. J. WEBB ..... [illegible]

PETERS, WEBB & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PIANO FORTES!

OFFICE AND WAREROOMS

CORNER OF SIXTH AND MAIN STS., LOUISVILLE, KY.

[illegible]

SCOTCH ALE.

RECEIVED this day, [illegible] ale [illegible] YOUNGER'S ALE [illegible] for sale by J. H. SCHROEDER & SON, ap20 2d Wall street.

MOLASSES—[illegible] bbls [illegible] landing [illegible] for sale by [illegible] No. [illegible] West Main [illegible]

SMOKED SHAD—We have just received a fresh lot of [illegible]; [illegible] Painted Buckets; 5 do large Keelers; 5 [illegible] small do; [illegible] bbls Cranberries; In store and for sale by A. FONDA & SONS, [illegible], my21 between Market and Jefferson.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO—[illegible] butts Virginia Tobacco for sale at reduced price by GEO. L. VALLANDINGHAM, Third street, below Main

Miscellaneous.

Cephalic Pills

CURE

Sick Headache;

CURE

Nervous Headache

CURE

All kinds of

Headache.

[illegible]

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 Cedar street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

SPALDING'S

CEPHALIC PILLS

WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

HEAD-ACHE,

THAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

[illegible]

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

[illegible]

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price 25 cents. Address, HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 CEDAR Street, New York.

CAUTION.

[illegible] to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY MORNING .... JUNE 18.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

For Particulars see Steamboat Advertisements.

MAJOR ANDERSON, Cincinnati.
FLORENCE, Cairo, St Louis.
[illegible]

ARRIVALS, June 17.

Major Anderson, [illegible] Eugene, Henderson.
Grey Eagle, Henderson.

DEPARTURES.

Major Anderson, Cin. Eugene, Henderson.
Grey Eagle, Henderson. [illegible], St Louis.

THE RIVER is falling very fast, with 5 feet 4 inches water in the canal last evening. The weather was clear and quite cool for the season.

At Cincinnati and Pittsburg the river was also falling fast yesterday, with only four feet water in the channel at the latter port. That is coming down to a low ebb, almost as low as the commerce of the river.

The Mississippi at St. Louis is falling steadily, and so the upper tributaries and the Missouri are falling too, and the navigation in that quarter will soon be much restricted.

☞ The St Louis Democrat, the Abolition paper in that sunk ned city, writes very flippantly in regard to the movements of the Governor, and calls the Lincoln troops, mostly Germans, the "loyalists." The better name would be tory royalists, or cow boys.

☞ The Diligent is the accommodation packet to-day as far as Evansville. She starts at 3 o'clock, from Portland, taking freight and passengers to Rock Haven, Leavenworth, Troy, Cannelton and Owensboro, as well as all other points. The agent is our clever young friend Manu Satterwaite, and all orders left at Nock, Wicks & Co.'s will be attended to.

☞ We learn from the officers of the Henderson packet that the lager law officials at Evansville have laid violent hands upon the Government war vessel, W. H. B., in transport from Pittsburg to Cairo. She is laden with guns and balls, and said official may get a burr in his ear for his interference.

MORE GUNS.—Among the receipts by the mail boat, Major Anderson, yesterday, was a lot of seven cases of guns, or muskets, marked, "J. Harlan, Jr., Frankfort, Ky." They bore date of 1823.

☞ The Glenwood is at Cincinnati hunting a load for St. Louis.

A CHASE AND CAPTURE.—The Masonic Gem that arrived from Carrollton last night, was chased by the Prioress from Madison to Garritt's Landing, where she came along side and took from her a lot of fifty casks of bacon. It appears that the Gem had landed at Madison where she received a lot of fifty casks of bacon for this port. After she left the wharf a short time it was noticed that the Prioress, crowded with people, was in chase. The Masonic Gem landed at Garrott's, where the Prioress came too alongside, and the mob law party on board seized upon the bacon and carried it back to Madison in hot haste. This rather singular proceeding had the full consent, we hear, of all parties concerned. Some people, however, would consider the proceeding as a gross outrage upon free trade and sailors rights, but might makes right these Lincoln times.

ABOLITION PERMITS.—The Lincoln Collector of Customs at Cincinnati is a chap of the name of Carson. It appears from his testimony before a commissioner in a case of alleged smuggling, that he has been in the habit of late of granting some *fifty permits* per day to parties to make small shipments to Kentucky, Missouri and Virginia. The price of each permit is twenty cents. So this patriotic (?) official aggregates about ten dollars per day as his extra stealings from the people to sustain the edicts of the Black Republican Government.

CINCINNATI AND PITTSBURG STEAMBOATMEN SOLDIERING.—Many of the officers of the Camp Clay volunteers at Cincinnati, have heretofore been engaged in steamboating on our Southern rivers. Guthrie, the Col. of the bogus First Kentucky Regiment, is, we believe, an old Cincinnati engineer; Enyart, the Lieut. Col., is also a Cincinnati boatman, having been at one time captain of the Hudson and Denlelth, in the Nashville and Cincinnati trade; Bart Leiper, the Major of the same regiment, is a Pittsburger, having been in command of several boats, and the owner and captain of the Stephen Decatur. Capt. W. T. Barr, clerk of the St. Cloud, is Quartermaster, and his brother, Saml. Barr, Jr, Lieut. of a company. Dave Dryden, Indiana pilot, is also a Lieutenant.

The Second Regiment is well represented by the bad [illegible] boat house, in fact, the officers and men of this regiment are principally composed of the crews of the boats now [illegible] at Cincinnati and Pittsburg, and these Cincinnati chaps are fighting for Old Abe under the bogus name of *Kentucky Volunteers*, so that when the war is ended, and they take their heads down South again, they can claim the honor of having fought in the Kentucky regiments!

☞ The Chancellor has, we believe, returned to St. Louis from this point.

☞ The Commercial was the only boat at the landing last evening.

☞ Capt. David is the captain of the Prioress, and not Dunn, as printed yesterday.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER

Embracing only the Leading Articles of Import

CINCINNATI — Per Major Anderson — 46 packages, S A Jones—2 [illegible] kegs nails. Marshal Halbert & Co—1,2 [illegible] bundles paper. Dupont & Co—10 bags coffee, order—30 bbls oil. Nock, Wicks & Co—99 bbls whisky, John Snyder & co—14 hhds tobacco, 10 bbls potatoes, 5 boxes lemons, 11 bundles spades, 1 bbl fish, 4 do vinegar, 57 packages sundries, consignees.

DIED.

In this city, on the evening of the 14th inst., EVA ISABELL, aged [illegible] weeks 5 days, only child of Josephine and Dr. Thos E. Jenkins.

Auction Sales.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

REGULAR SUMMER DRY GOODS; GENTS', LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S COTTON HOSIERY; PALM-LEAF FANS, LACES AND EDGING; With a fresh Stock of MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS; AND EXTRA TAPESTRY AND VELVET CARPET BAGS;

AT AUCTION!

TO-MORROW MORNING (Tuesday), June 18th, at 10 o'clock, the above general assortment of DRY GOODS (Fancy and Staple) will be sold without reserve for cash.

At half past 11 o'clock precisely, the Boots and Shoes will be sold.

jel7 d2 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

WHITE AND BROWN SUGAR, N. Y. SYRUP, MOLASSES, MACKEREL, [illegible] CREAM TARTAR, GLASS-WARE, [illegible] VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY TOBACCO, AND CASTILE, FANCY AND GERMAN SOAP AT AUCTION.

THIS MORNING (Tuesday), June 18th, at 10 o'clock, at Auction rooms, No. 521 Main street, will be sold, to close consignments, an assortment of the above articles, to which the attention of the trade is called.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
jel8 d1 Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE!

CHANGE OF BUSINESS!

S. ROTHCHILD,

On Market street, between Second and Third No. 2[illegible], South side.

WOULD announce to the citizens of Louisville and vicinity, that he has opened a large AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, where he will have always on hand a large lot of DOMESTIC GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, and READY-MADE CLOTHING, at auction prices.

Auction Sales every day from 8 until 12 o'clock and in the evening from [illegible] until 10 o'clock.

Out-door Sales promptly attended to.

Cash advanced on consignments.

N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please come forward and settle, or their accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

m2 d6tf S. ROTHCHILD.

LOUISVILLE, June 17, 1861.

The undersigned respectfully recommends his Restaurant to his friends and the public in general. He will constantly keep on hand the best qualities of Ice Creams, Sherbets, Roman Punch, and all other delicacies of the season in the restaurant line, which he is ready to serve in both the Ladies' Saloon and the Gentlemen's Restaurant.

P. S.—The Ladies' Entrance is through the Confectionary Store.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT AT PARGNY'S RESTAURANT.

CORNER OF THIRD AND JEFFERSON STS.

TABLE D'HOTE, FROM 12 1-2 TO 4 O'CLOCK, AT 50 CENTS A PERSON.

BUTTER! BUTTER!

RECEIVED and in store [illegible] choice W. R. [illegible]

j 18 d6 ABNER [illegible] street.

COAL. COAL.
PITTSBURG.
PEACH ORCHARD.
HARTFORD CITY.
COAL. COAL.

Of the best quality and at the lowest price. For sale by CRITTENDEN & GANTT, west side Third street, bet. Main and Market.

my3 dtf

SECOND EDITION

TUESDAY MORNING.......... JUNE 18.

MILITARY.

[All notices published under this heading will be charged five cents per line—payable invariably in advance.]

Attention Kentucky Riflemen!

You are hereby notified to meet at your Armory THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 18th, at [illegible] o'clock. Business of great importance will be brought before the meeting, and every member is expected to be present.

By order of the [illegible] (jel8 d1*) CAPTAIN.

Gov. Morehead's Speech.

We print this morning a full phonographic report of the great speech of ex Governor MOREHEAD, which was delivered at the Court House on Saturday evening last.

This is one of the most elaborate and conclusive speeches to which the pending difficulties have given rise; and we trust no one of our fellow-citizens, who really desires to understand the issues we are called upon to decide, will fail to read it carefully and candidly.

A Government Lie.

The telegraph this morning informs us, that Gen. PILLOW, having received assurances of assistance from the Governors of Kentucky and Tennessee, is to move forward to the attack of Cairo on the 18 inst.

This is a flat lie in every particular, circulated through the Administration's lying machine, to furnish a pretext for the augmentation of Government forces at Cairo, preparatory to what *we know* is their meditated advance on Memphis between this and the 15th proximo.

All the reports about islands in the Mississippi in the jurisdiction of Kentucky to be occupied by Tennessee troops, and all reports of a like character, are equally false.

On the contrary, while the Governor of Kentucky has had the most positive assurances from the civil and military authorities of Tennessee that our position of neutrality will be religiously respected by that State, we know, from sources that admit of no doubt in our mind, that it is the intention of the Northern army to advance towards Memphis early in next month, with the expectation of occupying and holding that city until Fall, when they confidently expect to pass on to New Orleans.

It was not True.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 13.—Dr. Urban attempted to raise a secession flag over his dwelling to-day. Mayor Delph gave notice that he would not answer for the safety of the lives of his family or the property. The Doctor desisted. A large crowd of Union men had assembled near by, many of whom were armed.

The above dispatch was sent to the Associated Press from this city on Friday last, and finding it in our exchanges of Saturday, we based some comments on it in our issue of yesterday.

Chief of Police DENT authorizes us to say that it is not true that Dr. URBAN attempted to raise a secession flag over his dwelling; that it is not true that Mayor DELPH gave notice that he would not answer for the lives of Dr. URBAN'S family or his property if it were raised; and that it is not true that a crowd of armed or unarmed "Union men" had assembled with any reference to the flag raising in question.

We are glad to be able to make this correction.

Look Out for Frauds.

Notwithstanding the great advantages under which the Lincolnites entered upon this canvass, they are becoming greatly alarmed; and the desperate political tricksters who are engineering that movement will not hesitate to fall back upon the most audacious trickery in this their extremity. We warn the public to be not deceived by any *canards* they may put in circulation between this and Thursday evening.

The Fifth District.

Our noble standard-bearer in the Fifth District, though late in the field, is making a gallant fight. He spoke yesterday at Springfield; to-day he will be at Harrodsburg, and to-morrow he will address his fellow-citizens at Lawrenceburg. He is worthy of the support of the loyal people of the district, and should be elected by them.

"MORE HANGING."—Under this caption the Cincinnati Enquirer, and kindred submission prints, have from time to time given currency to sensation items of the hanging, mutilating, &c., of divers individuals down South. These hangings no doubt were all right and proper, if it didn't turn out that the parties invariably come to life, and are liable to be hung again. The last case of the sort was one "P. McCauley of Kentucky," and the desperate secessionists about Memphis were charged with the bungling deed. Now said McCauley was seen alive, and at work wheeling dirt, in the vicinity of Memphis, several days after he was reported hung. Will those papers that recorded his taking off let the world know that McCauley still lives or will they hang him again?

☞ Tom and Jerry Ridge and Geo. Billings were before the Court yesterday on the charge of highway robbery. Some weeks since it is alleged that they assaulted some Germans, and one of them took seven dollars from one of the party by force. The police proceedings afford the particulars.

ACCIDENTLY KILLED.—A countryman, driver of a wagon, was accidently killed at the Nashville Railroad depot yesterday evening, by a dray running against his loaded wagon and upsetting it, the entire weight falling on and crushing him.

☞ A German by the name of Luckenbiel fell from a wagon yesterday at the Nashville depot, and the wheels of the vehicle passed over his abdomen. His injuries are such that he cannot survive.

☞ HORATIO W. BRUCE, Southern Rights candidate in the Seventh Congressional District, will address his fellow-citizens at Portland on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, June 19th, at Fred. Duckwall's.

☞ Over 1,000 sacks of coffee have arrived at New Albany direct from New York by railroad to Jeffersonville, and thence by wagon, within the last few days.

☞ The body of a new born child was found in a privy vault at New Albany yesterday. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that it had come to its death by the hands of its mother, Martha Adkins.

☞ The toll house at State Run Bridge, Floyd county, Ia., was destroyed on Sunday by a mob who wished to escape paying toll.

☞ A steamboat with some guns for Cairo was brought to at Evansville Friday night on suspicion, and was detained until Sunday, when it was discovered she was all right for Lincoln.

FRACAS.—Wm. Williams, a shoemaker, stabbed a man yesterday with a shoe knife, inflicting a bad but not necessarily dangerous wound.

SPEAKING AT FISHERVILLE.—BEN. HARDIN HELM will address his fellow-citizens at Fisherville, Jefferson county, on Wednesday the 19th inst.

☞ A Mr Skill has been arrested at Cincinnati for transporting or attempting to transport butter in ale kegs. That is there regarded as *rank* treason.

☞ A flag was presented to the Marion Riflemen yesterday, by Miss Foist, at the Court House.

FATE OF THE FOLLOWERS OF A RELIGIOUS IMPOSTER.—Seventy peasants have been shot at Kansan, in Russia, for having engaged in an insurrection occasioned by a religous imposter.

The Battle of Bethel—A Zouave's Account.

The following letter to the New York Tribune from a Zouave who was at the battle of Bethel affords some knowledge of the magnitude of that affair. We take his account from the time of the cross-firing between the Albany and German New York regiments:

We again took up our line of march to our original point of destination, and on the way took occasion to increase the temperature of the atmosphere (thermometer 98 degrees in the shade) by making bonfires of certain houses and barns belonging to gentlemen who have abused the kindness and lenity of General Butler, (whose heart is as big as his body) and have allowed their premises to be used for ambuscades and rallying points for the rebels, while professing to be Union men, and being proceeded with in person and property by General Butler's orders.

We had to halt several times on our march for reserve to come up, and Col. Duryea's most frequent order was, "go slower, men, go slower," till finally we arrived at a point about a mile distant from the position of the enemy and halted. The first thing we heard along the line was "Company I, Captain Bartlett, to the front," and away we went along the whole line at double quick, tired as we were, after an all-night's duty, and a march under a broiling sun of fourteen miles, and cheered by the men along the whole line.

When we arrived at the head of the regiment we were ordered to advance and join Capt. Gilpatrick, Company H, who were still further in advance, and we did it.

He is, to use a homely phrase, "one of 'em," and as we came up his first salutation was, "Bartlett, old fellow, there they are, and now we have a big thing." And they were there, sure enough, and it was a big thing, with some twenty holes in it, and one of those things you can see on top of the fort at Governor's Island in each hole.

The two companies were then divided into three sections, Capt. Bartlett taking command of the center, Lieut. Cambreling of Gilpatrick's company taking command of the right section, and Lieut. York, of Bartlett's company taking command of the left, and the order given to "deploy as skirmishers."

These arrangements did not take a great while, you may rest assured, and we had hardly got into place on the right, before "bang," "bang," "bang," saluted our ears, and the way the grape and canister tore through and above and around us was considerably ahead of double quick time, and wonderful to relate, although they fired at point-blank range, and apparently right in our faces, not a man was killed. Gilpatrick jumped up on a fence, sang out, "Give them three good American cheers for that, men," and if you had heard it, you would have thought that order was obeyed, for we did sing out. They fired four or five rounds at us before we could get out of the way, and then the center and right took positions in the wood, with a view of flanking the enemy on the right and the left taking positions behind fences, rising ground, and anything that afforded the slightest protection from the murderous fire of the enemy. Awaited orders, which were constantly after each discharge, "Skirmishers Advance," and we did advance, sometimes on hands and knees and sometimes crawling on our bellies, and sometimes, where neither would do, getting up and going "double quick" till we could find some obstacle, however slight, to take advantage of.

The center and right of the skirmishers kept moving on until they got to where they supposed they were on the enemy's flank, but very much to their surprise, for no one dreamed of the strength of the position, they found that there was not only one entrenchment, but another and a bigger one in the rear, and of course nothing to do but the best they could under the circumstances, and pop off just as many men as showed their heads above the embankment. In the meantime, the left section of the skirmishers, bearing Gilpatrick's sharp, shrill command constantly repeated, "skirmishers, advance," kept constantly moving forward in an open field, and while in the act of making a farther advance of about [illegible] feet to the front and up to a very unsuspicious and harmless looking fence, house, cow shed and barn, the curtain [illegible] a masked battery of mountain howitzers was exposed in full view, and they did not lose any time in opening. Grape and canister fell like driving hail right into our faces, and men dropped right and left. We gave them one round in return and retreated fifteen paces, and throwing ourselves flat on our faces loaded and fired as fast as possible, and finding there was no reserve, no main body, no nothing to fall back on, we got out from under this awful fire and got back to the two field pieces on our right. This did not take a great while, for our men only fired five or six rounds, and then only when they could sight a man as he jumped up above the entrenchment and fired, and before he could jump back again.

In the meantime, our regiment, under Col. Duryea's special and personal direction, and he in advance, had marched to position on the right, and opened a heavy fire, and Col. Townsend's regiment, 3d Albany, had come up, marched in column directly in front of the enemy's batteries, and at point blank range got handsomely into position on the left, and opened fire. They flanked the masked batteries on the left and silenced them, and then formed in line of battle in front of the enemy's batteries. All these movements took time, and in the meantime our battery, commanded and served by Lieut. Greble, of the 2d Regiment U. S. Artillery, kept up a galling and successful fire upon the enemy's batteries, and although grape, shell, canister, and solid shot rained all around and about him, he was as quiet and gentle, both in manner and speech, as if he had been in a lady's drawing room. I never saw greater coolness in my life.

I cannot say as much for some of those under his command. There were men with him who unquestionably stood by their guns, but as the enemy kept improving their range, and danger increased, so many left that there was not men enough of those whose duty it was to be there, and at the call for volunteers from the Zouaves, to help to work the guns, enough of the "red legged devils" stepped forward from their places to have served twenty guns. And so the day wore on till our men were completely worn out.

About 12 o'clock, Col. Townsend's Regiment made a movement to the left, and then coming to the front, we made a general charge of the two regiments right up to and in the face of their batteries, and drove them from their first entrenchments. And here the enemy must have suffered great loss, for the men of both regiments, maddened by opposition, fairly sprung on their intrenchment, but were stopped by the second with their heavy guns. This was straightforward, hand-to-hand fighting, and at the point of the bayonet; but their position was too strong, although I think after we had once got in, we could have kept it, had we had any support at all. We were obliged to retire, and retire we did, in good order, and without much loss. And here let me pay a deserving tribute to Col. Duryae and Townsend. Col. Duryae went through the fight with a little riding whip in his hand, and encouraged his men both with voice and example.

Col. Townsend is one of the most self possessed, cool gentlemen I ever saw. He was on horse-back, in full uniform, and led his men in every movement. At the charge upon the batteries he was in front, and rode slow enough to let his men easily keep up, and with as much apparent nonchalance as if upon parade.

Poor Greble! He and six men were killed by almost the last shot fired from the enemy's batteries. His skull was literally mashed by a discharge from one of their rifled cannon.

Col. Duryea's Regiment arriving first, continuing their line of march went on in advance, and the reserve of Col. Bendix's German Rifles of New York arriving there before our New York Reserve came up, took up position along the line of woods to the left, at the junction, and upon the arrival of the head of the column of Col. Townsend's Regiment, with the second platoon of Company I, of our Regiment in front, supposing that we were of the other side, opened fire upon us with grape and canister, and very successfully so far as they were concerned.

Not expecting any resistance here everybody was unprepared, and a retreat was the inevitable consequence. The horses attached to the artillery became unmanageable, wheeled, upset the pieces, and tore madly along the line, and seriously I do not think they could be blamed, for grape and canister fell like hail, to say nothing of the maddening effect of each discharge right in their and our faces.

We of course all went back according to order, but not far, and presently one of the Zouaves and we were in the rear, the last to go, very coolly along the road, a detachment of what we all supposed was the enemy, with a white flag. One of the Zouaves, in company with Col. Townsend, went back to investigate, and then the whole truth came out, and the mistake accounted for, very much to the satisfaction of the whole lot, of course; and as for the killed, as silence gives consent, it is to be supposed to their satisfaction, too. It was a sad mistake, and somebody was very much to blame.

Mr Mallory's Position.

MR. MALLORY: If you are elected to Congress will you recognize Abraham Lincoln as President of the thirty-four States that existed at the election of November last, or as the President of the [illegible] of those States which gave him a majority of their votes at that election?

If an application should be made to Congress to raise troops and money to carry on the war that is now waging against the Southern States, and to pay the expenses already incurred in the prosecution of that war, will you or will you not, vote for raising such troops and monies, and make the Southern States, against whom this war is waged, and waging, including the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri responsible for their proportion of the expenses of the war?

And will you sanction that war so far as to declare it Constitutional and legal?

THO. JOYCE.

ANSWERS BY MR. MALLORY.

1. "I regard ABRAHAM LINCOLN as the President (unfortunately) of the United States of America."

2. "I answer, that if the Congress of the United States appropriate money to defray the expenses incurred in a war of defense, the people of the United States, through their common government, must raise it. I regard this war as a war in defense of the Government and Capitol of the United States of America. When I think it changed to one for the subjugation of the States, I will oppose supplies of money and men."

At the request of several gentlemen at Floydsburg on Saturday, the foregoing questions were propounded to Mr. Mallory, *and the answers written by him.*

Mr. Lincoln was elected upon the Chicago platform, reduced to the isolated question of *anti-slavery*, a question unknown to the Constitution, or to its spirit or genius, and in direct violation of the provision to elect electors, who shall elect the President, because the election was inaugurated, on *declared opposition to slavery alone!*—on the principles and plans concocted by Seward, Chase, Giddings, Hale, &c., who have disgraced the Senate of the United States, to Chas. F. Adams, Sumner, Wade, Slade, Burlingame, Sherman, Cameron, Welles, Blair, &c., who have been warring against the republic ever since they have been old enough, to many of whom, and to more of the same Abolition principles, Mr. Lincoln has given all the Cabinet and Diplomatic appointments as a reward for their perfidy. It will be seen, however, that Mr. Mallory, recognizes Mr. Lincoln to be President of the United States!

It will also be seen that Mr. Mallory regards the war a war of defence, and the people of the United States must pay the expenses of it.

But, when he thinks it changed to a war to subjugate *these States*, he will oppose supplies of money and men!

Therefore, he will vote, should he be elected to Congress, that those States which had no hand in bringing on this unnatural, this pragmatic war, which is heightened into a war of desolation, must bear their portion of the millions of expenditure.

T. J.

The War in Virginia—Official Reports.

We are enabled to lay before our readers the following interesting official reports:

NAVAL BATTERY No. 1,
ACQUIA CREEK, June 2d, 1861.

SIR: On Thursday, P. M., as my telegram the next morning apprized you, the enemy engaged us for a short time, and then withdrew. The Washington papers state that one of them had a Massachusetts regiment on board for the purpose of landing. One of the steamers was crowded with men.

On Friday, at 10:30 P. M., two out of three steamers abreast of the battery opened fire upon us, and continued to cannonade for three hours, when they withdrew. The largest steamer very much resembled the Crusader. As they kept at long shot mostly beyond our range, I economised ammunition, and only fired fifth-six times. One of the steamers had a rifled gun, the shell from which penetrated through our sand-bank; and one of them exploded in, and completely demolished the room occupied by the officers and myself. Upon our part no one was injured; but lookers on from the hills and the opposite shore, state that the enemy was repeatedly struck.

Yesterday the steamers which had laid off during the night were reinforced by the Pawnee, and at 11:30 A. M. they commenced a brisk cannonade, which continued with little interruption until about 4:30 P. M., during which the Pawnee fired 5[illegible] shot and shell, and the other steamer 2[illegible], the greater portion of the latter being rifled shells.

Our sand banks not being *en barbette*, we could only fire as the enemy came within range through the embrazures. This, added to the long distance at which he kept, and the necessity of occasionally repairing damage to the breastwork, combined with my desire to save ammunition, constrained me to withhold fire except when something like a fair shot presented. The houses in the rear were very much knocked about, and the railroad track torn up in three or four places, but thanks to a kind Providence, who seems to smile benignly on our cause, no one with us was injured.

As the enemy had on Friday made the building at the extremity of the wharf his line of sight upon the battery, I had all the furniture, &c., together with the weather-boarding, conveyed to the rear of the battery, and in the course of the forenoon set fire to and burnt up the platform and the outer end of the bridge.

I have spoken of Commander Thorburn's zeal in the first engagement and cannot too highly applaud the spirit and alacrity, tempered by deference to orders, of Commander Cooke and Lieutenant Trobel. With the exception of Gunner's Mate Cunningham and Master's Mate Larmour, whose services were of inestimable value, our gun crews consisted only of volunteer militia, who stood their ground bravely.

We had yesterday, in addition to our guns, a small rifled one of Captain Walker's battery, under the immediate command of Lieutenant Robertson, of Tennessee, which rendered efficient service.

In connection with the transportation of the Columbians, to the summit of a lofty hill I cannot speak in too highly commendable terms of the zeal and untiring energy of Lieut. Chas. C. Simms.

One of the enemy's steamers went up the river yesterday afternoon, we think for ammunition or additional force. The Pawnee and another steamer remained at anchor all night, near the Maryland shore, and at this time, 9:15, A.M., occupy the same position.

I am, respectfully, your ob'd'nt s'rv't,
W. F. LYNCH,
Captain Virginia Navy.

Capt. S. BARRON, Virginia Navy, in charge of office of Naval Detail and Equipment, Richmond, Virginia.

PIG POINT BATTERY, June 1, 1861.

Commander French Forrest, Virginia Navy, Commanding Naval Station, Norfolk:

SIR:—I have the honor to report that the Federal steamer Harriet Lane stood within range of this battery at 9 A. M. to-day, and taking a position at the distance of one and a half miles, commenced firing upon us with shot and shell from her eleven inch shell gun and thirty-two-pounder. She fired about thirty-three shot and shells, many of them well directed, but no one of our party was hurt, nor did the fortification sustain any injury. A thirty two-pounder struck the muzzle of one of our eight-inch shell guns, and cracked it from the face to the chase ring. The gun, at the time, was run in for loading, and although the shot was broken into three fragments in the midst of our men, no one sustained the slightest injury. A number of shells exploded near and around us, but all fell harmless to the ground.

In return, we fired 23 shot and shell.—Four or five were seen to take effect in the hull of the steamer, and, I am inclined to believe, did her some injury, from the manner in which she moved off.

For men who had never before been in action, the Portsmouth Rifles were remarkably cool and self-possessed, and, after a few rounds, got the range of the enemy, and fired admirably well. Every officer and man behaved in the most spirited and creditable manner, and were so regardless of danger, that I had often to interpose my authority to prevent their exposing themselves unnecessarily to the enemy's fire. The action lasted about fifteen or twenty minutes.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. B. PEGRAM,
Commander Virginia Navy.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,
NAVAL DEFENSE OF THE POTOMAC,
ACQUIA CREEK, June 6, 1861.

SIR: In my report of the engagements with this battery, I am not certain of having stated that, on Friday, Walker's battery of four three inch rifled guns opened fire from an eminence in our rear; and, although their shot fell short, they evidently diverted a portion of the fire of the enemy.

On Saturday, one of the four guns was placed in battery here, and was well and bravely handled, under the immediate command of Lieut. Robertson, a volunteer from Tennessee.

I am, very respectfully,
W. F. LYNCH,
Captain Virginia Navy.

Captain S. Barron, in charge of Office of Naval Detail and Equipment, Richmond, Virginia.

About the Secretary War.

There is growing dissatisfaction with Simon Cameron. I have very good reason for believing that this dissatisfaction exists in the Cabinet as well as out of it. He is not doing his duty. If it were not for the assistance of Gen. Scott and Secretary Chase—Scott dictating peremptorily, and Chase suggesting in a "by authority" sort of way—the War Department would long before this have been an inextricable bumble. Even as it is, Cameron don't know what he is about. He talks economy, and gets contracts at which his sons can make fortunes at a dash. He seems to desire the economies by keeping soldiers out of the field, and by spoiling those that are in the field. There will be a storm raised, directly, that will drive him out of the Cabinet in disgrace, or he will make Floyd's management of the War Department respectable.

I saw the President, yesterday. He looks care worn and weary.—Cor. Cin. Com.

☞ Flora Temple beat John Morgan, the Kentucky horse, over Centerville course, on Friday. Time, 2:45—2:26—2:28½.

A Mutiny at Fortress Monroe.

Capt. Cassidy's Company in Col. Carr's Regiment refused to parade, and mutinied, as two of their number were being drummed out of the camp for stealing. They will be severely dealt with.

A flag of truce was sent to Yorktown yesterday. To-day one came from there, with reference to prisoners and missing men.

Six Zouaves were killed. Two are prisoners. Their names are Benjamin F. Hooper and Joseph L. Taylor.

The men who went to Yorktown believe that the Rebel force at Great Bethel was three regiments.

It is known that all the particulars of the late expedition were communicated to the Rebels by a traitor who had the best means of knowing. He is in custody.

COTTON SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CONFEDERATE STATES LOAN.—We have been shown a letter from a gentleman of Columbus, Miss., to his relative in this city, in which he says "cotton is being everywhere largely subscribed to the Confederate States Loan, by almost every planter in that portion of Mississippi, in amounts from twenty-five to four hundred bales."

At a meeting in Washington, Wilkes county, Ga., the home of Vice President Stephens, which was addressed by that gentleman on the 8th inst., about two thousand bales were subscribed, and it was announced that at least one thousand more would be subscribed. The same spirit animates the people of every cotton growing county in Georgia. Colonel Leonidas A. Jordan, of Bibb county, has subscribed one thousand bales.

The citizens of Marengo county, Alabama, met at the county site recently and subscribed 3,500 bales of cotton for the use of the Confederate States. At ten cents a pound this will amount to $175,000. If every county in Alabama does as well, she will furnish nearly $10,000,000 for the use of the government.

A number of the planters of Brazoria county have signed an agreement to turn half of their coming crop of cotton to the Confederate States treasury.

The indications are that a very heavy subscription of cotton will be made in the cotton growing States, amounting to 200,000,000 bales or more. This will give our Government more than $100,000,000 with which to prosecute our war for independence.

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, June 17, 1861.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Robertson vs Sowards, Pike; affirmed.
Hamilton vs Luckey, [illegible]; "
Backworth vs Marsh, Enas & Co., Lewis; affirmed.
Harrison vs May, Pike; affirmed.
Rowe vs May's adm'r, Floyd; affirmed.
McGinnis et al vs W[illegible], Pike; "
Hamilton vs Jones, [illegible]; reversed.
McGirior vs Candress, Pike; "
Benson vs Smith, Nelson; "

ORDERS.

Ratliffe vs Friend et al, Johnson; continued.
Bowen vs Hall, Powell; continued.
Bowman et al vs Sewell, Breathitt; continued.
Kidd vs Sewell's adm'r, Powell;
Boark et al vs Back et al, Breathitt;
Arnold vs Hoy et al, Garrard; were submitted on briefs.

Tennessee Election.

We have the following aggregates, official and reported, on the Secession question in Tennessee:

	Separation.	No Separation.
East Tennessee*	12,481	26,457
Middle Tennessee†	5[illegible],1[illegible]3	6,201
West Tennessee	25,161	4,500
	9[illegible]	3[illegible]
	[illegible]	
Majority	57,[illegible]	

*Including Camp Davis, 3d Regiment, near Lynchburg.

†Including Camp Duncan, near Clarksville.

Commercial.

OFFICE OF LOUISVILLE COURIER, MONDAY EVENING, June 17, 1861.

There is nothing of interest transpiring in Commercial circles to-day. Business is confined to the home trade, as the future can be shipped only to the blockade which is established by Lincoln. The great difficulty in getting goods to our market which are imported by our merchants, keeps prices very high, and above the views of buyers; hence the transactions are limited. Were it not for the interruption in our trade, the business of Louisville this season would be very heavy and our merchants would be doing a thriving business. Instead of gaining ground [illegible], as they are now compelled to do. The mail boats nearly every day bring down small lots of coffee for our merchants, who have made large purchases, but is only allowed to be shipped to them in small lots, and the Chess [illegible] which they are put to by this course, makes prices to rule high, and to-day they were holding prime Rio at 17@18c. Provisions are quiet but firm at the quotations given yesterday.

Daily Review Louisville Market.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—With a good supply we quote sales of 2[illegible]5 bbls flour at $4 5[illegible]@5,00 for superfine to choice family brands. Grain is dull but prices are unchanged.

WHISKY.—The market is firm and we quote sales of 100 bbls at 12½c.

CHEESE.—Small sales of Western Reserve at 7¼@7½c.

POTATOES.—Sales of 300 bushels at 50@60c.

BAGGING & ROPE.—We quote sales at 9@11c for the former, and 4[illegible]c for the latter.

GROCERIES.—Sales of 50 hhds of sugar at 6¾@7¾c. 80 bags coffee at 17@17½c.

PROVISIONS.—The market is quiet with nothing doing, and quotations are unchanged.

TOBACCO.—Sales 80 hhds: 2 at $2 75; 18 at $3 40@3 75; 23 at $4@4 95; 13 at $5@5 80; 11 at $6@6 85; 15 at $7@7 85; 1 at $8 25; 4 at $9@9 75, 1 at $10 50; and 3 at $11 00.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 17—P. M.

Cotton—sales quite firm, with a moderate demand; sales 900 bales at 14@14½ for middling uplands. Flour 5@10 lower, with more doing for export at the decline; sales 16,200 bbls at $4 50@4 60 for super State; $4 [illegible]@4 80 for extra State, $4 [illegible]@4 75 for superfine western, and $4 60@5 00 for common to medium extra western. Whisky a shade firmer and in good request; sales 550 bbls at 16½@16¾c. Wheat—market for common grades heavy, and 1@2c lower; sales 34,000 bushels winter red western at $1 28@1 29. Rye in active request and better prices; sales 12,500 bush at [illegible]. Barley dull at [illegible]. Corn opened steady and closed a shade firmer, with fair demand for export and home consumption; sales 118,000 bushels at 3[illegible] for new mixed western and [illegible] for southern yellow. Oats dull at [illegible] for western. Pork—demand moderate and prices without important change; sales 6[illegible] bbls at $15 [illegible] for mess and $10 [illegible] for prime. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard steady; sales 500 bbls at [illegible]. Coffee very firm for all descriptions, with good demand, chiefly for Rio; sales 2,[illegible] bags Rio at 1[illegible], and 250 mats Java at 17c. Sugar scarcely so firm, and the demand is less active; sales 600 hhds at $[illegible]. Molasses continues firm with moderate business; sales 200 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 11@15c; 70 hhds Porto Rico at 2[illegible].

CINCINNATI, June 17—P. M.

There was nothing doing in flour to establish quotations, and prices are merely nominal at $4 25 for superfine, and $4 40@4 50 for extra. Wheat declined 3c per bushel and is dull at the decline; red 00c, white 9[illegible]. Oats dull at [illegible] and in demand. Corn dull at 2[illegible] and not much demand. Whisky dull and [illegible] lower, closing heavy at 1[illegible]. Nothing done in provisions; we therefore cannot give quotations. Butter dull at [illegible]. Coffee [illegible] higher for prime and common; Sugar firm and in fair demand. Molasses dull at [illegible] 3[illegible].

Money Market.

CINCINNATI, June 17—P. M.

Exchange ½ premium.

Foreign Commercial.

[illegible] steamer Jura

LATEST.

By telegraph via Londonderry.

LIVERPOOL, June 6.

Cotton—Sales of the week 78,[illegible] bales, including 16,[illegible] to speculators, and 13,[illegible] to exporters. The market opened quiet, but closed with full prices. [illegible] the Great Eastern. Sales Friday 10,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. Market closing firm. [illegible] New Orleans [illegible] American [illegible] Manchester advices continue unfavorable. [illegible] Wheat dull and irregular. Corn declined and offered at 30s. Provisions steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, June 7—M.

Consols 89⅝@90. Ex dividend. Sales to-day: Illinois Central [illegible] discount. [illegible]

COAL! COAL!

I HAVE on hand at all times, by the barge and at retail, some of the best market price, every variety of PITTSBURG COAL. Also, PEACH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates.

J. [illegible], Agent.

ap14 dtf Third street, [illegible] corner of Main.

WILLIAM KAYE,

BELL and Brass Founder, [illegible] street, between [illegible] and Second, Louisville, Ky., is prepared to make Bells for Churches, Steamboats, Taverns, &c., of all sizes and of superior tone, of which he keeps an assortment on hand.

Also, Hose and Bell Screws, Oil Globes, Cylinder Gauge and Stop Cocks, of every size, Copper Rivets, Spelter Solder and Brass Castings of every description.

☞ CASH paid for old Copper and Brass.

dll dtf

Latest by Telegraph.

Raising the Confederate Flag Over the Tennessee Capitol!

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE LOUISVILLE COURIER.]

NASHVILLE, June 17.

Editors Louisville Courier: The Confederate flag was hoisted on the State Capitol here this evening in the presence of five thousand people. Able speeches were delivered, and eleven guns were fired.

W. S. C.

Last Night's Dispatches.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ANOTHER SOUTHERN BATTERY.

Lincoln's Physician Arrested!

From Washington.

[Special to the N. Y. Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Secretary Chase is busily engaged in a conference with eminent financiers and commercial men in relation to the wants of the Treasury Department. It is believed he will report in favor of the revision of the tariff, a reduction of duty on some articles, and the abolition of the free list.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad will be opened for through travel in a few weeks.

Mr. Calvert, the Union candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of Maryland, is in town to-day and says he is elected without a doubt.

Dr. Richards, of this city, the family physician of the President, has been taken prisoner by the Virginia Rebels and conveyed to jail in Richmond.

The National Intelligencer, of this morning, says unless it receives the aid of new subscriptions from the North it will be obliged to suspend.

No indication has yet been given by the Administration in regard to the course to be pursued towards the privateersmen captured on Saturday. The prevailing impression is that they will be hung, though it is feared that in retaliation many good Union men will be made to suffer.

[Special to the N. Y. Post.]

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Colonel Stone's command is in quiet possession of Leesburg.

The cars are running fourteen miles on the Leesburg and Alexandria railroad. The route is expected to be opened by them for Patterson's division.

Ten secession prisoners are reported captured in a skirmish by Stone's command.

The War Department has ordered the rebuilding of the Harper's Ferry bridge.—It is expected it will be done in five days.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A gentleman who rode down the tow path of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, reports that at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, Col. Stone was in quiet possession of Leesburg. He also confirms the report that Major Everett's command at Seneca had a brush with the Secessionists. Capt. Shreve and two of his men, of the Virginia forces, were killed. Major Everett drew the water out of the level of the canal in front of his position, and used the tow path for a breastwork, which gave him a decided advantage in position. The Secessionists were drawn off.

A Government messenger arrived this evening represents Col. Stone's command still in the neighborhood of Rockville, Md. He came down for supplies. As those forces advance, the Secessionists retreat.

The propeller Diamond State arrived at the Washington Navy Yard this morning. She reports having met and spoke the propeller Josephine down the river. The latter having been fired into with muskets at Mathias Point, opposite Port Tobacco county, Maryland, she fired a shell, when the annoyance ceased.

It has been determined, as announced in general orders containing the plan of organization of the volunteer forces called into the service of the United States, that the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one surgeon for each brigade. The Secretary has instructed Surgeon General Finley to immediately convene in this city, after due notice, an Army Medical Board, whose duty it shall be to examine all persons referred to by the Departments, or applicants for brigade surgeons, and report the result of such examination. Appointments will be made only from among those so examined and reported by the Board as qualified.

Another order has been issued by the Secretary that the Surgeon General institute a similar board, in consequence of various complaints having reached the Department of the incompetency of regimental surgeons, who have been appointed either by the commanding officers or the Governors of the States. The Board is to examine surgeons, of whom complaints are made, in order to secure their dismissal, if found incompetent.

The East Pennsylvania railroad has made an offer, which has been accepted, to receive Government munitions of war between New York and Harrisburg. Edward Clymer, the President of the company, in his letter, says, "should all the transportation companies unite in a like offer, it would necessarily relieve the pressure on the National Treasury, and also tend to inspire confidence in the credit and faith of the Government.

The withdrawal of Mr. Burlingame from the Austrian mission was not in consequence of any protest, but merely an official intimation that he would not be agreeable.

From Fortress Monroe.

[Tribune's Dispatch.]

FORTRESS MONROE, June 16—via Baltimore 17th.—There is little doubt that there is an important expedition on foot.

It is said to-day that the rebels are throwing up a battery opposite the Rip Raps as a protection against the Sawyer rifled gun which shot into Sewall's Point battery yesterday. Cable's battery of six rifled guns is also coming.

Col. Baker, of Oregon, will, it is understood, be associated in a responsible military capacity in this vicinity. He arrived here to-day.

Wheeling Convention.

WHEELING, VA., June 17.—In the Convention to-day, Mr. Pierpont, of Marion county, made a strong speech in favor of the declaration.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, of Monongahela, the declaration was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Carlisle obtained leave to report an ordinance for reorganizing the Financial Bureau of the State, by which no sheriff or other depository of public funds is permitted, on penalty of loss of office, to pay money to the Richmond authorities hereafter to be provided.

Mr Dorsey moved that the declaration be put upon its passage, calling for the ayes and nays. Ayes 50—not a vote in the negative. Thirty members were absent on leave.

The declaration was signed by 56, the same number as signed the Declaration of Independence.

From New York.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Eight regiments, over 7,000 strong, are expected to leave this city for the seat of war this week.

NEW YORK, June 17.—A letter from a mercantile house in Richmond says there is no probability of any provision being made for the payment of the Virginia interest due here to-day, but expresses their entire confidence that it will be paid in Virginia currency at Richmond.

From Grafton.

GRAFTON, VA., June 17.—A report reached Cumberland, yesterday, that the Rebel forces were marching from Romney to attack the Federal troops and burn the city, causing intense excitement. They have not made their appearance up to this time.

A letter was received from Cumberland, states that the telegraph wires and rails of the Baltimore and Ohio Road from Martinsburg to Harper's Ferry, have been carried away by the Rebels. Also states that delegates to the Wheeling Convention from Berkley and Jefferson counties were imprisoned.

From Charlestown.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., June 17.—It is not yet known what movement is contemplated from this point. The recruits from the surrounding counties are largely on the increase.

From Boston.

BOSTON, June 17.—The 86th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was observed with more than the usual manifestations of patriotism.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Increase in specie $1,043,126; ditto, deposits, $336,031; decrease in loans, $2,014,254; ditto, in circulation, $256,609.

Steamboats.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

The light-draught passenger packet FLORENCE, Captain Brickel. Will leave as above and intermediate ports on this day, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M., positively.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
jel8 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

REGULAR TUESDAY AND SATURDAY PACKET FOR ROCK HAVEN, LEAVENWORTH, TROY, CANNELTON, OWENSBORO AND EVANSVILLE.

The light sidewheel steamer DILLIGENT, N. H. Cobb, master, James Cobb, clerk, leaves as above and for all intermediate landings this day, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., positively from the Portland wharf.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
jel8 M. W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

P. S.—All orders left at Moorhead & Co. or Nock, Wicks & Co., will be attended to.

PEOPLE'S PACKET.

REGULAR HENDERSON, EVANSVILLE, AND OWENSBORO PACKET.

The new and magnificent steamer EUGENE, Capt. D. F. Sayer, Lew Sherley, Clerk, will leave for the above and all intermediate points on Friday, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
B. J. CAFFREY, Agent,
jel8 137 Wall street.

FOR PITTSBURG.

The light-draught passenger steamer P. [illegible], Capt Stalnes, Will leave as above on Thursday, 20th inst., 12 o'clock M. from city wharf.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
B. J. CAFFREY, Agent,
jel8 d3 137 Wall street.

Regular U. S. Mail Line—For Henderson.

Leaves every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

FOR BRANDENBURG, LEAVENWORTH, STEPHENSPORT AND CLOVERPORT, HAWESVILLE, CANNELTON, TELL CITY, TROY, ROCKPORT, OWENSBORO, EVANSVILLE AND HENDERSON.

The splendid new passenger steamer BIG GREY EAGLE, Capt. Ballard, will leave Louisville on every Monday and Friday at 5 o'clock P. M.

And the steamer Star GREY EAGLE, Capt. Donnaly, will leave from Louisville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
T. M. ERWIN, Agent,
jel dt No. 37 Wall street.

NOTICE.

THE unrivaled steamers CHARLEY MILLER and PINK VARBLE No. 2, in thorough running order, are now ready for the season to do all kinds of towing to and from above or below the Falls, at the most reasonable rates. Being in charge of experienced boat men, they will be able to impart satisfaction to all who may wish to engage their services.

All orders left at the clothing store of Ben. Barrett, corner of Fourth and Water streets, will meet with prompt attention.

PINK VARBLE, Captain.

P. S. All towing done at the risk of owners. s20 dtf

T. M. ERWIN,

Successor to Ohs Bashara,

Steamboat Agent, Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

WALL OR FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. SHERLEY, BELL & CO., Louisville;
Messrs. D. S. BENEDICT & SON, "
THOS. SHERLOCK, Cincinnati;
o18 tf Messrs. BARKER, HART & Co., Cin.

U. S. MAIL LINE FOR THE EAST.

THE splendid passenger steamers JACOB STRADER and TELEGRAPH No. 3 will leave for CINCINNATI EVERY MORNING at 12 o'clock, which insures the making of the 9 o'clock morning connections by Railroad from Cincinnati to the North and East.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOE CAMPION, Agent.

☞ Office Mail Line Wharf-boat, foot Third street
jan1 dtf

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT,

FIFTH STREET, BET. MAIN AND MARKET.

DAILY ARRIVAL OF FRESH POTOMAC SHAD, GREEN SEA TURTLE, FROGS' LEGS, SALMON, GAME OF ALL KINDS, SPRING CHICKENS, SQUABS, GREEN PEAS, CUCUMBERS, NEW POTATOES, AND All Other Luxuries of the Season.

Regular Dinners from 12 to 4 O'clock, Daily.

C. C. RUFER, Proprietor.

Dayton Ale and Porter!

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ap5 dtf

CLARK'S RESTAURANT

Fourth Street, between Main and Market.

GREEN SEA TURTLE. OYSTERS. SPRING CHICKENS. LUXURIES OF THE SEASON. FROG LEGS. CUCUMBERS, GREEN PEAS. CAULIFLOWER. MUSHROOMS, &c., &c.

TABLE D'HOTE FROM 12 1-2 TO 4 O'CLOCK EVERY DAY AT 50 CTS. PER PERSON.

m514 dtf W. A. CLARK, Proprietor.

WESTERN HOTEL,

(Late Vacaro House).

SOUTH SIDE MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH.

Jacob Friend & Co., Proprietors.

WE WOULD respectfully inform the public that since the above house has passed from the hands of Mrs. Vacaro it has been entirely refitted in elegant style, and is now open for the reception of guests. Located in the central and business part of the city, it has rare advantages for the traveling public. The proprietors will spare no pains to make their guests feel comfortable and satisfied in every respect. Their larder will always be supplied with the best the market and seasons afford, and the Bar will be stocked with only the best of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

☞ We respectfully solicit the patronage of the old patrons, and of the public in general.

wl dtf JACOB FRIEND & CO.

HOUSEKEEPERS' EMPORIUM.

P. M. JONES,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

STOVES AND TINWARE,

PATENT REFRIGERATORS,

Water Coolers, Bath Tubs

- AND -

Housekeeping Articles Generally.

NO. 77 FOURTH STREET,

Two doors above National Hotel.

au8dtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jewelry Store--Fine Watches.

UNDER the National Hotel. The undersigned invites the attention of his friends and the public to his choice assortment of every describable article, including the following, all of which are offered on accommodating terms: Fashionable Jewelry: Coral, Cameo, Pearl, Diamond, Jet, Miniature, &c.: Chains, Lockets, Rings, &c.: English, Swiss, and American Gold and Silver Watches, fine Spectacles, Optic Glasses, Surveyors' Compasses, Watchmakers' Materials, Manufacturer of Silverware; repairing in every department.

ly5 dtf EUGENE MICHOT, Main street

Oil Lamps Oil
Oil Lamps Oil
Oil Lamps Oil

COAL OIL, LUNAR OIL, LARD OIL, and FLUID LAMPS, of every style, and embracing all the latest improvements, together with all the Burning Oils and Burning Fluids, of the best quality, for sale wholesale and retail very low. We are exclusive agents for this city for the sale of the Breckinridge Coal Oil (the best made), and for the Lunar Oil and Lamps; also for the sale of rights for the Lunar Light. Who would burn candles when a light equal to five or six candles can be had at half the cost of one candle? Lunar and Coal Oil Lamps are just as safe as candles.

HARDY & BEATTY,
[illegible] north [illegible] near National Hotel.

DUPONT'S AND HAZARD'S
GUNPOWDER.

WE have on hand a full stock of DUPONT'S and HAZARD'S Rifle and Blasting Powder, which we continue to sell at lowest market rates.

The reputation and well known superiority of our Powder precludes the necessity of our giving it to parties to obtain their certificates.

We guarantee all the Powder we sell to be superior to any other brands manufactured in the United States.

OFFICE OF CITY POWDER MAGAZINE,
No. 4[illegible] Main street.
a3dtf A. V. DUPONT & CO.

BOARDING.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY can be accommodated with an excellent front room, and boarding with a private family, in a pleasant part of the city. For particulars, apply at this office.

m2 d*

S. B. M'GILL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in and Importer of

CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, PIPES, &C.,

No. 507 Green street, between Third and Fourth.

(Courier Buildings.)

A LARGE assortment of the best brands of CIGARS AND TOBACCO kept constantly on hand.

feb13 dtf 1stp

CHOICE COAL!

WE have just received by our tow boat Wm Fox, a heavy tow of very superior PITTSBURGH COAL, which we offer at the very lowest market price. BOWSER & FULTS

Coal Office, Market st., bet. Sixth and Seventh
o13 dtf

COAL! COAL!

W. L. MURPHY keeps constantly on hand a large supply of the best Pittsburg and Youghiogheny Coal. Also the "Hartford City Coal," no better for steam or cooking purposes, used by many families of the city, who pronounce it nearly equal to Pittsburgh, and superior to any other now in use for steam and family purposes. All I ask is a fair trial of it, and I warrant it will give satisfaction.—Both wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

☞ Office east side Fourth street, below Main, and Third street, between Main and Market. mv3 dtf

COAL OIL AND LAMPS!

DEODORIZED COAL OIL, transparent in color, does not color the chimney or emit odor in burning. Also an assortment of COAL OIL LAMPS with the Jones, Merrill, and Improved Excelsior Burners. CHANDELIERS and STANDS for Churches. For sale very low, wholesale or retail.

W. H. SETTLE, No. 219 Fourth street,
dtf Louisville, Ky.

Railroads.

Memphis, Clarksville & Louisville
RAILROAD.

THE completion of this Route opens a new direct all-rail Line from Louisville to Clarksville, Humboldt, Paducah, Hickman, Memphis, Grand Junction, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

Only One Change of Cars from Louisville to Memphis.

Trains run from Louisville and Nashville Depot as follows:

Leaves Louisville......12½ noon....12 night.
Arrives at Clarksville.. [illegible] P. M.... [illegible] A. M.
" Humboldt.. [illegible] A. M.... [illegible] P. M.
" Memphis.. [illegible] A. M.... [illegible] P. M.

Making close connections at Humboldt for New Orleans and all points South.

Time to New Orleans.................40½ hours

Passengers will save time and money by purchasing Tickets via Clarksville, the only direct route. GEO. B. FLEECE, Superintendent.

Clarksville, April 30th, 1861. my7 dtf

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

TRAINS will leave Jeffersonville, opposite Louisville, at

6,30 A. M., 2,30 P. M., 12,20 A. M.

6:30 A. M.—ST. LOUIS AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS—Connects at Seymour for Vincennes, Evansville, Sandoval, Cairo, St Louis, St. Joseph, and all points in the West and Northwest, and for Cincinnati, connecting with local trains for all points in Southern Ohio.

2:30 P. M.—LIGHTNING EXPRESS FAST—Daily (Sundays excepted) connecting at Seymour with Trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for Cincinnati, Columbus, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities; and at Indianapolis with Bellefontaine line for Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, [illegible] and all the principal cities in the East; also with Trains on the Terre Haute and Lafayette Railroad for St. Louis, Chicago, Rock Island, Quincey, Hannibal, St. Joseph, and all the other principal cities in the West and Northwest.

12:20 A. M.—NIGHT EXPRESS—Daily (Saturdays excepted), connects at Seymour with trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for Cincinnati and all Eastern cities; and at Indianapolis with Bellefontaine Line for Toledo, [illegible], Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, Boston, [illegible] more, and all points [illegible] Cincinnati and Chicago air-line [illegible] mond, and Lafayette Railroad for Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, St. Louis and all points in the West and Northwest.

A. S. CROTHERS, Supt.

CLINTON JOHNSON Agent ap dtf

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad!

GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE!

TERMINATES AT WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE on the East, and Wheeling, Benwood, and Parkersburg on the West, where it connects with railroads, steamers, &c., for and from all points in the *West, Southwest and Northwest.*

THREE TRAINS DAILY

FOR ALL THE EASTERN CITIES.

This is the only route to Washington City. Passengers by this route can visit Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, at the cost of a ticket to Boston alone, by other lines.

Through tickets to the Eastern cities can be procured via Washington City at an additional charge of $1.

Time as quick and fare as low as by any other route.

Sleeping Cars attached to all night trains.

Inquire for tickets via BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, at any of the principal railroad offices in the West.

J. M. SULLIVAN, General Western Agent,
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.
sol8dtf

NEW TIME TABLE.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY, AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

For St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit

AND ALL POINTS WEST AND NORTHWEST

THE GREAT WEST AND NORTHWESTERN SHORT LINE ROUTE.

1861. Summer Arrangement. 1861.

TWO DAILY TRAINS TO ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, April [illegible], 1861, Passenger Trains will leave New Albany (opposite Louisville) as follows:

St Louis and Chicago Express (daily except Sundays), at 7:30 A. M.

Through Accommodation (daily except Saturdays) at 6:00 P. M.

St. Louis and Cairo Night Express (daily), at 7:45 P. M.

Two Trains daily (except Sundays) for St. Louis, at 7:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. via [illegible] at [illegible] R. R.

Two Trains daily (except [illegible]) for Cairo, at 7:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Two Trains daily (except Sundays) for Memphis, at 7:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Two Trains daily (except Sundays) for New Orleans, at 7:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. via O. and M. R. R.

Two Trains daily (except Sundays) for Chicago, at 7:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Two Trains daily (except Sundays) for Detroit, at 7:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Two Trains daily (except [illegible]) for Jefferson City, Syracuse, St. Joseph, [illegible], Quincy, Bloomington, Burlington, [illegible], Peoria, Burlington, Iowa City, and all points West North and Northwest.

☞ One Train on Sundays to all the above cities.

Only one change of Cars to St. Louis, Cincinnati, or Chicago.

TIME.—To St. Louis, 13½ hours; to Jefferson City, 21 hours; to St. Joseph, 34 hours; to Cairo, 15 hours; to Memphis, 28 hours; New Orleans, [illegible].

☞ Trains leave St. Louis at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M., connecting closely at [illegible] with Trains South, arriving in Louisville at 6:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH, AND ALL TRANSFERS FREE.

All Trains connect closely with [illegible] Passenger Trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad [illegible] [illegible] are delayed, [illegible] ble connection [illegible] Cincinnati.

☞ Passengers and [illegible] any part of the city and [illegible]

Both Through Trains [illegible] Greencastle with the Terre Haute [illegible] road, West for Terre Haute [illegible] for Indianapolis; at Lafayette [illegible] Western Railway at M. [illegible] igan Southern Railroad for [illegible] ate stations. Also at Michigan [illegible] igan Central Railroad for [illegible] West and Northwest; also for Detroit and [illegible] East.

☞ THROUGH TICKETS and further information can be obtained at [illegible] office, corner of Main and Third streets, promptly occupied by A. D. Mansfield, LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Trains are run by Louisville Time.

S. S. PARKER, Agent, Louisville.

New Albany, Ap. [illegible] R. E. RICKER, Supt. ap3 dtf

LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORT
AND
LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT RAILROADS.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY April 22, 1861, Trains will leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

FIRST TRAIN—6 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Belview, connecting at [illegible] with stages for New Castle; at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville; at [illegible] for Versailles; at Payne's Station for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via railroad and stages, for Nicholasville, Danville, Lancaster, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mount Sterling, and all interior towns.

SECOND TRAIN—2:30 P. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except [illegible], Race Course, Ormsby's, Brownsboro, [illegible] and North Benson; connecting by stages at [illegible] for Shelbyville and New Castle, and at Payne's for Georgetown.

THIRD TRAIN—ACCOMMODATION—Leave at 5:00 P. M., stopping at all Stations; and returning, will leave Lagrange at 6:25 A. M., stopping at all Stations, and arrive at Louisville at 8:10 A. M.

Trains arrive in Louisville as follows: First Train at 10:40 A. M.; Second Train at 6:30 P. M.; Lagrange Accommodation at 8:10 A. M.

Freight Trains leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M., arriving in Lexington at 4:30 P. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.

☞ Through tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Versailles, Georgetown, and Shelbyville, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

SAML GILL, Superintendent.
apl9 dtf L. & F. and L. & F. R. R.

Louisville and Nashville
—AND—
Memphis and Louisville
Railroad Line!

Completion of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad, forming a Direct all-rail Line from Louisville to Memphis and New Orleans via Clarksville.

COMMENCING APRIL 14, 1861, TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE LOUISVILLE...12½ Noon. 12½ Night.
Arrive at Cave City.. [illegible] M. [illegible] A. M.
Arrive at Bowling Green.. [illegible] M. [illegible] A. M.
Arrive at Nashville.. [illegible] A. M.
Arrive at Clarksville.. [illegible] A. M.
Arrive at Humboldt.. [illegible] A. M.
Arrive at Memphis.. [illegible] P. M.

Time, Louisville to Memphis, [illegible] hours.

Connecting at Humboldt for New Orleans,

Leave Humboldt........ [illegible] A. M. [illegible] P. M.
Arrive at Jackson, Tenn... [illegible] A. M. [illegible] P. M.
Arrive at Canton, Miss... [illegible] P. M.
Arrive at New Orleans.. [illegible] P. M.

Time, Louisville to New Orleans, [illegible] hours.

For Bardstown, Lebanon, and [illegible]

Leave Louisville........ 7:00 A. M. [illegible] P. M.
Arrive at Bardstown.. [illegible] P. M.
Arrive at Elizabethtown.. [illegible] P. M.
Arrive at Lebanon.... 11:00 A. M. [illegible] P. M.

The 7:00 A. M. Train from Louisville connects at Lebanon with stages for [illegible], Danville, and points in the interior of Kentucky.

RETURNING.

Leave Lebanon............ [illegible] A. M. [illegible] P. M.
Leave Elizabethtown.... [illegible] A. M.
Leave Bardstown.... [illegible] A. M.
Arrive at Louisville.... [illegible] A. M. 5:30 P. M.

Trains from Memphis and Nashville arrive at Louisville at 5:30 P. M. and [illegible]

The 12:00 noon Train from Louisville will run daily. The 12 night Train will run on Sunday night, but will not run on Saturday night.

☞ Procure Through Tickets at the Depot, corner of Ninth and Broadway, and at No. [illegible] Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel.

ap15 dtf JOHN B. ANDERSON, Sup't.

SCHROEDT & LAVAL,

Manufacturers of

Alcohol, Cologne, & Pure Spirits,

And Dealers in

Bourbon & Monongahela Whiskies,

West side Second st., bet. Main and Water,

au5 dawtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

CLARET WINE—

25 casks St. Julien Wine;
15 do superior Claret Wine for family use;
250 cases Claret Wine
50 do do do. choice;

In store and for sale by
ANTHONY ZANONE & SON, Fifth street,
jel1 below Main.